OR

A Treatise of Moneths and Years.

Comprehending

A Survey of the *Solar* and *Lunar* Moneths and Years.

A description of the Moneths and Years heretofore in use among the *Hebrews*, *Babylonians*, *Persians*, *Egyptians*, *Grecians*, *Arabians*, and ancient *Latines*.

An accommodation of all the said Moneths and Years to the present *Julian* and *Gregorian*.

Together with

A new and easie Directory for the finding out of the *Golden Number*, *Cycle of the Sun*, *Dominical letters*, *Leap-years*, *Easter*, with the *Moveable Feasts*, *Epact*, with the *Changes of the Moon* for both the last Computations for ever.

All which are delineated according unto both Accounts for thirty years ensuing, and particularly exemplified in two distinct Calendars for this present year 1657.

To which is also adjoyned,

An Abridgement of the History of the World, from the Creation unto Christ, and a continuation of the British History from Christ to this present.

With

A Reduction of the *Era's* of *Nabonasser*, of the *Olympiads*, of *Rome ab Urbe condita*, and of *Seleucus*, unto Scriptural accounts, and an adjustment of them with one another, very necessary for the understanding of the writings of the Ancients.

With many other *Chronological* and *Mathematical* Observations, no less useful then delightful.

Composed by NATHANAEL EATON, Doctor of *Philosophy* and *Medicine*.

London, Printed by *J. Macock*, for the Company of *Stationers*, 1657.

BIBLIOTHECA·BODLEIANA

Authors made use of in this Treatise.

A*Gerus Ferrus.*
Alphonsus.
Angelus Politianus.
Aratus.
Augustinus.
Bucholzer.
Bunting,
Chald. Paraphrast.
Clemens Alexandrinus.
Codoman.
Diodorus Siculus.
Diogenes Laertius.
Eusebius.
Eratosthenes.
Fernelius.
Galen.
Gauricus.
Halicarnassæus.
Hector Boetius.
Herodotus.
Heylin.
Johan. Picus Mirand.
Johan. Francisc. Nep.
Josephus.
Julius Scaliger.
Justin.
Lactantius Firmianus.
Lalamantius.
Libanius.
Livius.
Macrobius.
Mercator.
Nicephorus Calistus.
Ovid.
Plinius.
Plutarch.
Ptolomy.
Ralcigh.
Solinus Antiochenus.
Speed.
Strabo.
Suetonius.
Suidas.
Tullius.
Varro.
Virgilius.

To his ever honoured Mother, and her no less venerable Sister, the two famous Universities of this Land, *Cambridge* and *Oxford*.

This his Μνημοσυνολογια, most humbly Dedicates.

P. M. D.

TImes ancient Records whilst I have unfold,
And those great things that have been done of old
At whose feet else should I my Labours lay,
But at the daughters of Mnemosyna?
And when I track the Circuits of the Sun,
The Poets Father, and how times have run
From his first Fabrick to these days, to whom
But you (fair Sisters) *should my Travels come,*
Who ar' their Parent too, and have a share
As well as he in what they have or are.
Take therefore these my Works, but take them wel,
As Mothers do the tales their children tell.

Sylla-

Syllabus Libri.

Ad LECTOREM.

LUnar and Solar: th'Hebrew months and years,
How Persians and Egyptians ordered theirs:
How Greeks, Arabians, Latines theirs: and when
The Julian and Gregorian Counts began:
How th'æquinoctial periods still ensu'd,
And when the Moon her waining light renew'd
Through times dark mists, what lights the Scripture yeild,
How *Judah* and *Israels* Kings are paralleld,
When *Sions* walls, and *Zions* Towers were burn'd.
When the two Tribes from Babels bonds return'd.
What Kings the second Temple did adorn:
When *Daniel's* weeks commenc'd, and Christ was born.
When *Troys* rich Empire Greeks did over-run:
When the Olympiad *Æra* was begun:
Carthage foundations; and when *Romes* were laid:
When *Nabonasser* and *Seleucus* sway'd;
Th'Eclipses

Th'Eclipſes which did in that ſpace betide.
When *Philip* and great *Alexander* dy'd:
What Kings in *Egypt*, what in *Perſia* ſate:
The wars, and riſing of the Roman State:
When *Julius* conquer'd, when *Auguſtus* reign'd
How long their Legions in this Land remain'd:
When *Hengiſt* with his Saxon Troops came in:
And when their ſeveral Kingdoms did begin:
When Danes uſurp'd: what Kings of them did reign:
And when the Engliſh thruſt them out again:
When Norman *William* entred with his men:
What Princes of his Line have rul'd ſince then:
When Scots the Iſles North limits firſt aſſail'd,
When they ore *Louſken* King of Picts prevail'd:
What Kings from *Kenneth* held that Throne: what fate
The Welſh and Iriſh Crowns did ſubjugate.
Would'ſt thou know this, and more, this Book alone
Reader, will give thee ſatisfaction.

Of

Of the *Solar* and *Lunar* Moneths.

1. THough it be certain that the circuits and variations of times, may be as well computed by the motions and errors of the other Planets, as by those of the Sun and Moon; yet because the most of men neither know those limits nor are able to observe their periods (some of them extending unto two, some of them to twelve, and some to thirty years) it is therefore according to the circulation of these two Planets only, that the distinction of moneths and years is generally measured and accounted.

2. The Solar moneth (to begin with that) is the time wherein the Sun moveth from one signe unto another, as from the first degree of *Aries*, to the first degree of *Taurus*, or the like. But of these moneths we find not any Nation that ever did, or yet doth retain a true account: For neither do we in *Europe* (who from *Julius Cæsars* time have been the most exact in this particular of all the world, much less do other Nations) begin our moneths at the very time that the Sun makes his entrance into these Signes; neither do we alot to every moneth that just extent wherein he continueth in a Signe, but many times exceed, and somtimes are under the proportion.

3. Next unto the Solar are the Lunar moneths, by which indeed the general mensuration

of

of times hath been alwaies made (especially until *Cæsar*'s time) in all Nations of the world, (except the Persians and Egyptians, of whose moneths we shall speak hereafter) as being more obvious to vulgar apprehensions then the others are.

4. Of these Lunar moneths, we find in *Galen* a fourfold division or partition, of which it was the first only that was taken into the ordinary or common dimension of the year, which he therefore calls τὸν μηνιαῖον χρόνον, and τὸν ἀκριβῆ μηνιαῖον, the exact monthly time, because how ever th' other have the name of months, yet not so properly as this, which is as it were by nature squared and fitted to that end. And this is it which our late Writers call the moneth of Consecution or Conjunction, comprehending the time wherein the Moon overtaketh the Sun after his departure from him, or the interim that is from one change unto another, which is 29 days and 12 hours. In consideration of which 12 hours, the ancient Grecians at the end of every other moneth, took in a whole day, which they called ἕνη καὶ νέα. *Varro de re rustica, lib.* 1. *cap.* 37. calls it *extremam & primam.* Others have called it *veterem & novam*, because it was the end of the old Moon, and the beginning of the New. *Solon*, as *Diogenes Laertius* mentions in his life, was the first that caused it to be called τετράδα, the 30 day, and from his time downwards to the old moneths, viz. to

the

the 1. 3. 5. and the like, they always assigned 30 days; and to the even ones that is to the 2. 4. 6. and others of that kind, they only assigned 29. from whence it also proceeded, that they called the one μῆνας πλήρεις, full and entire moneths, and the other μῆνας κώλους, or months that were maimed and defective, because they wanted a day of that was allotted to the other.

5. The second Lunar moneth (that I may also say something to the rest, though they have little to do with our account of times) is that which *Galen* calls τὸν χρόνον τῆς ἰδίας σελήνης. The time of the Moons proper circuit, by later Astrologers it is called the moneth of Peragration comprehending the time wherein the Moon passeth through the Zodiacque (not regarding whether she have overtaken, or be in conjunction with the Sun or not) which is absolv'd in 27. days and 8. hours (saith *Galen*) or if you examine the matter more exactly, in 27. days, 7. hours, and 20. minutes: So that this moneth cometh short of the former, well near the space of a whole Sign, that is two days, 4. hours, and about 40. minutes: Yet doth not the Moon as she passeth through the Zodiacque move at all times with an equal quickness; for when she is in *apogeo*, or in the higher part of his Orb, she moveth slowly, by reason that that part of his *epicycle* is carried against, or contrary to the succession of the Signs, from the East unto the West, and then in 24. hours she moveth

but

but through 11. degrees 37. minutes, and 10. seconds, and continueth in a Signe about 64. hours; but when she is in *perigæo*, or the lowest part of her Orb, she moveth swiftly, by reason that that part of her *epicycle* is carried along, or together with the succession of the Signs, from the West unto the East, and then in 24. hours she moveth through 15. degrees, 19. minutes, and 50. seconds, and continueth little more then 47. hours in a Sign. In her mean motion, that is when she participates of neither of these extreams, she moveth in 24. hours through 13. degr. 10 min. and 36. sec., and continueth in a Signe almost 55. hours, and by this motion (not heeding either of the extreams which ballance one another) we may calculate her progress and determine very near, what Sign she is in every day of the year for ever, allowing her at the time of her change to be not above 15 degr. at the most, nor less then 6 degr. at the least distant from the Sun, whether she precede or follow him: For this is to be noted, that the Moon is not alwaies in the same Sign with the Sun when she is in conjunction with him, but sometimes in the Sign before him, and sometimes in the Sign behind him, but still within the distances before mentioned: And here (because we are treating of this subject) it will not be amiss to subjoyn what *Plin. l.* 1. *c.* 17. and with him *Macrobius l.* 1. *Somnii* have observed upon it. *viz.* that sometime during the whole time that the Sun is in

Signi-

Sagittarius, the Moon hath no conjunction at all with him; and sometimes again before he go out of *Gemini*, she changeth twice, or hath two conjunctions with him; which things are peculiar unto these Signs, and happen not when the Sun is in any of the other. Unto this proper circuit of the Moon it is, that *Galen* refers those particular and proper changes which happen unto every singular and individual person, as preferments, honours, and the like, together with those diseases which proceed from the particular, either natural, or self-acquired indisposition of every mans body; and upon the successive weeks of this moneth, every one of which consisteth of 9 days 19 hours, and about 50 minutes, would he have a critical or decretory judgement to be made upon them, unto life or death, either good or evil.

6. The third Lunar moneth is ὁ τῆς φάσεως, the moneth of Illumination, or Apparition; comprehending the time wherein the Moon demiseth his beams upon the earth, and is conspicuous unto men; and that saith *Galen* (*de dieb. decret. l.* 3. *c.* 9.) is 26 days and 12 hours; so that this moneth is 3 days shorter then the moneth of Consecution: Which though it be not alwaies true, for sometimes the Moon recovereth the light within 1 or 2 days, and sometimes again not until 4 days after her conjunction be compleated: yet 3 days is the middle betwixt both the extreams, and falleth out more frequently

frequently to be the time of the Moons recovering his light, then either of the other. Now the causes say Astrologers why the Moon recovereth her light sometimes earlier, and sometimes later, after her conjunction with the Sun are these three 1. The swiftness of her motion, when she is in the lower part of her *epicycle*. 2. Her septentrional latitude, when her conjunction is in the head of the Dragon, as it is from the beginning of *Capricorn*, to the beginning of *Cancer*. 3. Her conjunction in Signs, by reason of her greater elevation from the Horizon directly occidental; that is, when the degrees of the Circle of the Moons elevation above the Horizon be more then the degrees of the Zodiaque which she hath passed. Now as often (say they) as all these causes do concur, which can only be (as *Pliny* and *Macrobius* in the beforementioned places do affirm) when the Sun is in *Aries*, and at no time else; then the same day may we see both the old Moon and the new; but this happens exceeding rarely. When two of these causes meet together, then she is seen the second day after her conjunction: when but one of these causes onely is existent, then she appeareth the third day after her coition; but when there is none of these causes at all in being, then it is the fourth day after her conjunction, before she become perspicuous. This third Lunar moneth is called by *Galen* χρόνος σελ. &, the common circuit of the Moon; because

cauſe indeed as it hath nothing proper of its own, but is compacted, and reſults out of the common ſtock of both the other; ſo alſo it hath a common and univerſal efficacy upon all men, and in that reſpect is elſewhere termed by him, κύκλος τῆς εἰς ἡμᾶς ἐνεργείας, the circuit wherein ſhe putteth out her efficacy upon us: for as *Galen* conceiveth, thoſe days wherein the Moon is deprived of her light, ſhe is alſo deprived of this common efficacy; but as ſhe recovereth her light, ſo ſhe recovereth her virtue, which together with her light ſhe imprints upon the Elements, the Ayr, the Water, and the Earth, whereof becauſe all men do partake, therefore this efficacy takes hold of all men, and doth as he ſaith, κοινῇ πᾶσιν ἡμῖν διαφέρειν, equally conduce unto us all: So that if there be a Peſtilence, a Famine, Inundations, Storms, Hail, or any diſeaſe which runneth almoſt over all a Country, proceeding from the extraordinary immutation or putrefaction of the Ayr, or other elements, it is from this efficacy of the Moon that they ariſe, and by the critical weeks of this moneth (which conſiſt of 6. days, and 15 hours) that the events and iſſues of them muſt be judged.

7. Out of a mixture of theſe 2 laſt moneths, joyning firſt the ſum of both their circuits into one, and then retaining the half of the reſult, *Galen* raiſeth a fourth moneth, which he calls μέσον κύκλον, the middle circuit conſiſting of

26.

26 days, and 22 hours, and this he conceiveth to be more valid in the judgement of diſeaſes then either of the other out of which it is compacted, becauſe the Moon in this hath a double influence, both that which ſhe deriveth from the Signs, and that which ſhe receiveth and draweth from the Sun. By later Writers this moneth is called *menſis medicinalis*, the medicinal month, and *menſis Galeni*, *Galen's* moneth, becauſe it is a moneth of his invention: *Johannes Picus Mirandula*, and *Johannes Franciſcus* his Nephew, *Agerus Ferrus*, *Fernelius*, and many others cavil at it, and call it a fictitious imaginary moneth, a moneth that hath none of Natures ſtamp and impreſs on it: But whether they blame him juſtly for it, I leave it to others to determine.

Of the *Solar* and *Lunar* years.

1. THe Solar year is that ſpace of time wherein the Sun by his own proper motion runneth through all his Sphære (for that other motion whereby he is every day carried about the Earth from one point of the heavens to the ſame point again, is effected by the rapture or turning round of the *Primum mobile*, and is not his own) and this proper circuit of his (ſaith *Alphonſus*, to whom all the late Aſtrologers do agree) is abſolved in 365 days, 5 hours, 49 min. and 15 ſeconds. *Ptolomy* in the beginning, *l.* 3. *Almageſt*,

Almageſt, makes it to be 365 days, 5 hours, 55 min. and 12 ſec. *Julius Cæſar* (as *Suetonius* delivers *l.* 2. *c.* 2.) accounts it to be full 6 hours more then 365 days; although *Ovid* in his 3. book *de Faſtis*, ſpeaking of the ſame *Cæſar*, ſaith, that he added to the 365 days, 5 hours only: he calls them *e pleno tempora quinta die*. The Aſtrologers which were before *Hipparchus* extend the circuit of the year yet more then this account of *Cæſars*; ſome beſides the 6 hours add 7 min. and 9 ſec *Thebit* adds 9 min. and 12 ſec. and *Galen l.* 3. *progn. cap.* 4. ſticks not to affirm, that it contains 305 days, 6 hours, and about the hundreth part of a day beſides, which amounts to 14 min. and 26 ſec.; ſo that according to this computation, *Galens* account of the year exceedeth that of *Alphonſus*, 25 m. 11 ſec.

Thebits account exceedeth	19	57
The other Aſtrologers exceed	17	54
Cæſars account exceedeth	10	45
Ptolomy's account exceedeth	5	57

But we rather in this caſe chuſe to detect the authority of the Ancients, how famous ſoever in their times they were, then to diſavow the experience of all, both the preſent and modern Aſtrologers in the world.

2. The Lunar year (not to ſpeak of thoſe curtal computations which *Macrobius* mentions *l.* 1. *Saturn. c.* 8. *viz.* that of the Arcadians, who terminated their year at three moneths end, or that of the Acarnanians, who allowed but ſix moneths

moneths unto theirs, is generally received to be that ſpace of time wherein the Moon after her conjunction with the Sun in any of the Signs, compleateth 12 moneths of conſecution, and at the end thereof meeteth with the Sun again in the ſame Signe, or near unto it, in which at the beginning of the ſaid moneths ſhe cloſed with him, which annual circuit of hers ſhe abſolveth in the ſpace of 354 days, that is 11 days ſooner then the Sun abſolveth his.

3. Now though the true reaſon of the diſcrepancy of the annual circuits of the Sun and Moon be the difference of their Monethly motions, the moon in every moneth of her conſecution coming ſhort of the Sun 22 hours, and about 30 min. which in 12 months time amounts to the 11 days before ſpecified, and ſome odd hours, which the Grecians alſo (as I ſhall ſhow hereafter) made an allowance for; yet it is an ingenious obſervation, and worth our noting, which *Severianus* a Greek Author makes upon that queſtion, as you may find it *Centur.* 1. *c* 94. of *Angelus Politianus* his Miſcellanies. It is not to be doubted (ſaith he) but God having made the Sun to rule the day, and the Moon to rule the night, did alſo place them in the firſt moment of their Creation, in ſuch ſtations of the heavens as were moſt convenient for the functions unto which they were deſigned, that is, the Sun in the Eaſt, and the Moon in the Weſt, diametrically oppoſite unto one another. Neither

indeed

indeed was it fitting (as he conceiveth) that the Moon at her entrance into the world should be imperfect in her light, as she is in both her quarters, and a little before and after her conjunction, but rather shining with a full and ample Orb; for those changes and various faces of hers, those waxings and waynings which we since have seen, were to be the distinctions of ensuing times, and were no ways congruous to her first position. She was therefore at her Creation at the Full in all her luster, and when the Sun had dispatched his first diurnal race, and was now setting in the West, she had also in the interim run through her Hemisphere, and was come about unto the East. But saith he, the Moon could not be opposite to the Sun, and at his full unless you allow her to be 15 days old, that is 11 days elder then the world, for it was upon the fourth day of the world that the Sun and the Moon were made; So that to bring the Moon into that position in which in all probability she was set at her Creation, we must borrow for her 11 days more then she could any other ways pretend unto; for the utmost that in reason could be granted to her without this borrowing, was to bear the figure of the fourth day, which was the day of her Creation; but upon the fourth day she could not have filled up the light of all her Orb, nor be in the Eastern limits of the heavens, when the Sun was in the West: to remove therefore these impediments,

and fit her the better to discharge her office, she took up as we may say 11 days upon lone or interest, appearing to the world as 15 days old, when indeed she had not right to any more then 4. which 11 days as she had borrowed at the first, and by this means gotten the start of the Sun for such a time; so it was meet she should pay them back again, and come so much short of the Sun at the end of his annual course, as she was before him at the beginning of it: which hath been, and still is every year 11 days from the Creation to this present.

Of the Hebrew Moneths and Years.

1. THe Names and Order of the Hebrew moneths as they are gathered partly out of the Scriptures, and where they are silent, from *Josephus*, are

1. *Nisan. Xanthicus.* 2 Macch. 11 Esth. 3. 7.
2. *Zif.* 1 King. 6. 1.
3. *Sivan.* Esth. 8. 9.
4. *Rothem.*
5. *Ab*
6. *Elul.*
7. *Thisri. Ethanim* 1 King 8. 2.
8. *Bul.* 1 King. 6. 38.
9. *Gisleu.* Zechar. 7. 1.
10. *Tebeth* Esth. 2. 16.
11. *Sebat* Zech. 1. 7.
12. *Adar* Esth. 3. 7.

2. From

2. From the Creation to *Moses* the moneth *Thisri*, or *Ethanim* was the first moneth of their year, but at their coming out of *Egypt*, the beginning of their year was altered, at least-wise as to Religious businesses, and the moneth *Nisan* in which their delivera ce was effected, appointed to be the first month thereof. *Chald. Paraphr. in cap.* 8. *lib.* 3. *Reg. Josephus Antiqu. Jud. l.* 1. *c.* 3.

3. That these moneths of the Hebrews were not Solar, but Lunar moneths, that is, moneths of consecution, every 2 whereof consist of 59 days, appeareth *Numb.* 28 11. where the Feasts of the New Moons are called the beginning of the Moneths: But if they had used Solar moneths, the new Moons would not have hapned alwaies at the beginning of their moneths, but somtimes in the middle, somtimes at the latter end thereof, as they do with us, who use the Solar moneths in other places.

4. It appeareth also by the observation of their Passeover, which according to the prescript of the Law, was to be the 14 day of the first moneth at Even, *Lev.* 23. 5. but it is acknowledged on all hands, that then the Moon was alwaies at the Full; which could not be, if the New Moon had not been the beginning of the Moneth: And hence it is, that that eclipse of the Sun at the Passion of our Lord, being then the Jewish Passeover, was looked upon by the Heathen themselves as so portentous, that

upon ſight thereof one of the wiſeſt of them cryed out, *Aut Deus Naturæ patitur, aut mundi machina diſſolvetur*: for the Moon being then at the Full in oppoſition to the Sun, no natural reaſon could be found for ſuch an Eclipſe, which had ſhe been in conjunction with him, had been but ordinary and familiar.

5. From the obſervation of the Paſſeover we may alſo gather the beginning of the Hebrew year, for that, as hath been proved, was the 14 day of the firſt moneth; but this 14 day of the firſt moneth (ſaith *Nicephorus Calliſtus, Hiſtoria Eccleſiaſtica lib.* 12. *cap.* 32. was always ſo ordered by the Jews, that it was the firſt Full Moon after the Vernal æquinoctial the Sun being entred into *Aries*, or at leaſtwiſe it was upon the æquinoctial day it ſelf, if the full moon hapned to fall upon it; and hence it is that the Synod of *Nice*, that they might come as near unto the Jews as might be, decreed that all Chriſtians ſhould keep their Eaſter the firſt Sunday after the Full moon next enſuing after the vernal æquinoctial.

6. Yet before this can be clear, it will be needful alſo to ſpeak ſomthing of the æquinoctials, which have varied much ſince *Moſes* his time, and will yet vary according to our Julian account from time to time, while the world continues, and that for the reaſon hereafter ſpecified.

7. We have ſaid before that according to our

our Julian computation there are annually 10 min. and 45 sec. superaccounted (more then should be) to the year) which 10 min. and 45 sec. in the space of 134 years, amounts unto a whole day.

8. This superaddition from the Creation to this time being 5688 years (if we measure all times past by that Julian account which we now observe) hath caused the æquinoctials and solstices to anticipate already 42 days, and to advance themselves 60 years unto another, which 74 years hence will be compleat.

9. By this Account then the vernal æquinoctial at the Creation was *April* the 21. but at the Israelites coming out of *Egypt* being after the Creation 2514 years, it had advanced 18 days, and 102 years towards another, being then the third of *April*; at the Nativity of Christ being from the former deliverance 1517 years, and from the Creation 4031 years it had advanced 11 days more, and 43 years towards the 12. which put together, makes 30 days, and 11 years advance unto another, being at that time the 22 day of *March*. from Christ to this present being 1657, y. it hath further advanced 12 days, and 49 years toward another, in all as aforesaid 42 days, and 60 years towards the 43. being now the 10 day of *March*, and so to continue 74 years more, that is, till the year 1731, at which time it will be the 9 of *March*.

10. To make this more perſpicuous, take a Table of the æquinoctials according to our Julian account from the Creation to this preſent.

Anno Mundi		*Æquin.*	*Ante Chriſtum*	*Ann*
1	*April*	21	4031	1
134		20	3897	2
268		19	3763	3
402		18	3629	4
536		17	3495	5
670		16	3361	6
804		15	3227	7
938	*April*	14	3093	8
1072		13	2959	9
1206		12	2825	10
1340		11	2691	11
1474		10	2557	12
1608		9	2423	13
1742		8	2289	14
1876		7	2155	15
2010		6	2021	16
2144		5	1887	17
2278		4	1753	18
2412		3	1619	19
2546		2	1485	20
2680		1	1351	21
2814	*March*	31	1217	22
2948		30	1083	23
3082		29	949	24
3216		28	815	25
3349		27	682	26
3484		26	547	27
3618		25	413	28
3752		24	279	29
3886		23	145	30
4020		22	11	

Ann

Anno Mundi		Æquin.	Anno Christi	
4154		21	123	31
4288		20	257	32
4422		19	391	33
4556		18	525	34
4690		17	659	35
4824	March	16	793	36
4958		15	927	37
5092		14	1061	38
5226		13	1195	39
5360		12	1329	40
5494		11	1463	41
5628		10	1597	42
5688		10	1657	

11. To know therefore when the Jews began their year, any year of the world from *Moses* to this present, you must first seek out the day of the æquinoctial in the preceding Table, which done, by the Rules hereafter specified, find out the full Moon next adjoyning to the æquinoctial; and then consider whether it fell before the æquinoctial, or after it, or just upon it; if it fell on or after the æquinoctial, then the Jews began their year with the new Moon that went next before the æquinoctial; but if the full Moon hapned before the æquinoctial, then the Jews began not their year till the next new Moon after the æquinoctial.

12. For example, if you would know when the Jews began their year at the building of

Solomons Temple, which was in the year of the world 2994. Look first into the precedeing Table, and there you shall find the æquinoctial to be the 30 day of *March*, which done, enquire for the full moon next adjoyning to the 30 day of *March*, and that you shall find (the golden Number for the said year being 9 and the Epact for the Julian account being also 9, which two are the stars that must guide you in the finding of the changes of the Moon to be upon the 4. day of *April*, that is 5 days after the æquinoctial, by which you may conclude, that the Hebrews began their year upon the 20 day of *March*, being the new Moon went before the æquinoctial. The like course you may take for any other year, and at your pleasure, by the help of the following Calendar, reduce the Julian account to the Gregorian.

13. Only this you must observe, that the Jews following of this course before mentioned in the beginning of their year: and having a regard that their Passeover according to the Law might be celebrated either on or after the vernal æquinoctial, were often forced to make an intercalation of a whole moneth, betwixt the end of one year, and the beginning of another; and this they did not by any certain rule, but somtimes every second, and somtimes every third year, as they found themselves necessitated by the falling of their Passeover; but when they made no intercalation, then the ensuing

suing year began where the former ended, and anticipated yearly 11 days, according to the manner of the ordinary Lunar years.

14. This will be evident, if you observe the following Ephemeris for the Hebrew year (beginning at the year of the world above-mentioned, and continuing for 11 years, that is) from the year 2994, to the year 3004. in which you may see how the following years somtimes anticipated one another 11 days, and how somtimes again a whole moneth was interserted betwixt the conclusion of one year, and the beginning of another; and all that the Passeover as hath been said, might be kept either on or after the vernal æquinoctial; by which president you may make any other Ephemeris for what number of years you do desire, from the Israelites coming out of Egypt to this present.

A.M.	Æq.	G.N.	Ep.	Nisan.	Pascha.
2994	M30	9	9	Mr.10	Apr. 4
2995	30	10	20	Ap. 7	22
2996	30	11	1	Mr.28	13
2997	30	12	12	17	1
2998	30	1	23	Ap. 4	19
2999	30	14	4	Mr.25	9
3000	30	15	15	Ap.12	27
3001	30	16	26	1	16
3002	30	17	7	Mr.22	6
3003	30	18	18	Ap. 9	24
3004	30	19	29	Mr.31	14

15. As for the Hebrew years before *Moſes*, it is believed that they took their beginning with the full Moon next adjoyning to the Autumnal æquinoctial, whether it did precede or follow it, the moneth *Thiſri* or *Ethanim* being the firſt moneth of the year, and the other months ſucceeding in their order, till you come to *Niſan*, and end in *Elul*.

16. Now to find the Autumnal æquinoctial, you have no more to do, but to ſeek out the vernal æquinoctial in the former table, and having found it, to add thereunto 186 days, which is the time the Sun ſpends betwixt the one æquinoctial and the other; and that will bring you to the Autumnal: So that if at the Creation the vernal æquinoctial were upon the 21 day of *April*, the Autumnal muſt be upon the 24 of *October*.

17. The intercalations muſt be as they were in the Moſaical years, *viz.* of a whole moneth every ſecond or third year, according as you are neceſſitated to begin your year with the full Moon either preceding or following the æquinoctial: Take a view thereof in the firſt ten firſt yeare after the Creation, allowing according to *Julius Scaligers* computation (of which more hereafter) the golden number for the firſt year to be 17, and the Epact to be 7. and ſo every year after in proportion, and then you will have the anticipations and intercalations of the ſaid years, as followeth.

A. M.

A.M.	Equinoct.		G.N.	Ep.	Thrift.		A.M.
1	*Octob.*	24	17	7	*Octob.*	29	1
2		24	18	18		18	2
3		24	19	29	*Nov.*	6	3
4		24	1	11	*Octob*	25	4
5		24	2	22		16	5
6		24	3	3	*Nov.*	2	6
7		24	4	14	*Octob.*	22	7
8		24	5	25		13	8
9		24	6	6		30	9
10		24	7	17	*Octob.*	19	10

Of the Ægyptian *Moneths and Years.*

1. NExt unto the Hebrews, we may justly place the Egyptians, amongst whom saith *Macrobius lib. 1. Saturn. cap. 8.* there hath alwaies been a certain measure and equability of the Year.

2. The names of their moneths are.

1. *Thoth.*
2. *Phaophy.*
3. *Athyr.*
4. *Choiac.*
5. *Tybi.*
6. *Mechir.*
7. *Phalmenoth.*
8. *Pharmouti.*
9. *Pacon.*
10. *Payni.*
11. *Epiphi.*
12. *Mesori.*

3. To

3. To every one of these moneths they assigned thirty days, so that they were neither absolutely Lunar nor Solar moneths, but of a mixed nature, betwixt both; And to the end of *Mesori*, or their last moneth, they superadded five days more, making their whole year 365 days.

4. The odd hours or quadrant of a day wherein the year exceedeth 365 days, they made no reckoning of, until the time of *Diocletian* the Emperour, and then they were compelled to take in a Bissextile, and to conform their Calendar to the Romans.

5. From the deficiency of this Bissextile every fourth year, their first moneth *Thoth* did anticipate a day; so that their year which in *Pliny's* time began the 18 of *July*, in the time of *Lactantius Firmianus* (*de fall. Relig. lib.* 1. *cap.* 6.) took its beginning in *September*.

6. *Lalamantius* (in his commentary upon *Galen de diebus decretoriis*) contends that Anno 1546. 41, 42, and 43. their moneth *Thoth* began the third day of *August*, according to which computation the last year 1656, this present year 1657, and the two following years, *viz.* 58 and 59, must begin the 5. day of *July*.

7. And thus if we should allow this Egyptian account to have continued from the Creation to this present, their moneth *Thoth* in this interval of time would have shifted well neer four times through the Calendar, falling out sometimes

times in the Spring, ſomtimes in the Summer, ſomtimes in Autumn, and ſomtimes in Winter; varying in every 120 years, a moneth, or thereabouts.

of the Babylonian *and* Perſian *moneths and years.*

1. THe Babylonians and Perſians in all things agreed with the Egyptians, both in the quantity of their year, the beginning of it, and the partition of their moneths. *Diodor. Sicul. lib. 2. cap. 1. Strab. lib. Geograph. 17.*

2. The names of the Perſian moneths are,

1. *Formidech.*
2. *Ardainech.*
3. *Cardaimech.*
4. *Zirmech.*
5. *Mardan.*
6. *Sarenbemech.*
7. *Machiramech.*
8. *Ebenmech.*
9. *Ydramech.*
10. *Dimech.*
11. *Bechmemech.*
12. *Azſirdaxich.*

Of

of the Grecian *or* Attick *Moneths and Years.*

1. THe Attick moneths (like the Hebrews) were moneths of consecution, every two whereof contained 59 days, that is the odd moneths 30 days, and the even but 29.

2. The names of their moneths were

1. Ἑκατομβαιών.
2. Μεταγειτνιών.
3. Βοηδρομιών.
4. Μαιμακτηριών.
5. Πυανεψιών.
6. Ἀνθεστηριών.
7. Ποσειδεών.
8. Γαμηλιών.
9. Ἐλαφηβολιών.
10. Μουνιχιών.
11. Θαργηλιών.
12. Σκιροφοριών.

3. These moneths they divided into 3 decads, the first whereof was μὴν ἐς ἀρχήν, of the moneth beginning: the second decad was μὴν ἐς μεσοῦντα, of the middle of the moneth: and the last was μὴν ἐς φθίνοντα, of the moneth expiring: The two former of these Decads they numbred in a regular forward order calling the first day of the moneth πρώτην ἱσταμένου, the first day of the moneth beginning: the second δευ-

τέραν

δεύτερα ἱσταμένου, the second day of the moneth beginning, and so unto the tenth. In like manner they called the 11 day πρώτην ἐπὶ δεκάδι μεσοῦντος, the first after the tenth of the middle of the moneth: the 12 δευτέραν ἐπὶ δεκάτῃ μεσοῦντος, the second of the tenth of the middle of the moneth, and so unto the 20, which was called ἱσταμένου, or οἰκοῦσα: But in the last Decad they used a retrograde or backward order, calling the 21 of the odd moneths δεκάτην φθίνοντος, the tenth day before the ending of the moneth: the 22 ἐνάτην φθίνοντος, the ninth day before the ending; and so unto the last, which (saith *Suidas*) was promiscuously called ἕνη καὶ νέα, παμμία, or τετράς, because it was the end of one moneth, and the beginning of another, standing as it were in the middle betwixt them both, and borrowing half a day from either. But in the even moneths the 21 day was not called δεκάτη φθίνοντος, but ἐνάτη, the ninth of the moneth expiring: for unto these moneths there was no tenth at all assigned, but was as it were cut off, and lopped from them; and this was the reason why they were called ἐνάφθινοι, that is, moneths that had but nine days in this last part or section, whereas the other (called δεκαφθινοι,) had 10 allotted to them. Neither was the 29 day of these moneths called ἕνη καὶ νέα (for they had already as hath been said, passed over their odd 12 hours unto the former moneths, and had no common tie with those that followed) but

but simply ἐσχάτη, or πρώτη φθίνοντος, the last day of the moneth, or first before the end thereof.

4. And as the moneths of the Atticks were Lunar moneths, so were their years also Lunar years, consisting only of 354 days, that is being 11 days and some odd hours shorter then the Solar; to make up which deficiency at the first (as *Plutarch* mentions in the life of *Numa*) they took in every second year a moneth of 22 days, and afterwards (as *Herodotus* and *Libanius*, in his argument upon *Demosthenes* his Oration against *Androtion*, do assism) they made an intercalation every third year of 33 days, but finding still that they came not up unto the Solar year, because the odd quadrant of a day was every year omitted; the year before the first Olympiad, they moulded up their years into an octennial chain or circuit, at the end whereof they inserted three moneths (which they called ἐμβολίμους, containing 30. days apiece, or 90 days in all, that is 88 days for the ὑπερβαίνοντες, or several elevens, and 2 days for the Bissextiles, or quadrants of a day, which in that interim of time they had lost from the Solar reckoning. *Mac. l. 1. Saturn cap.* 15.

5. The beginning of this octennial circuit or chain of years, they alwaies made at the first new Moon after the Summer Solstice, beginning their day at Noon (which was also common to the Babylonians, Persians, and Egyptians) as the

the Romans did theirs at midnight, and the Hebrews theirs according to the Law at Even. But after the first year, all the other years of the octennium anticipated one another 11 days, until the end of the 8, or *Embolim* year, when the intercalar moneths came in, and then they returned to the same point where they began before.

6. Hence we collect (numbring the year from the first Olympiad to this present, according to the Chronology hereafter following) that from the first institution of this octennial chain, to this instant year 1657. there have intervened 304 embolims or intercalar years, and that this present year is the first of a new circuit or revolution, and consequently that their moneth *Hecatombæon* beginneth this year *June* 30 being the first New Moon after the Summer solstice.

Of the Arabian *moneths and Years.*

1. THe Arabians in the ordination of their year followed partly the Attick, and partly the Egyptian customs.

2. With the Egyptians they agreed in this, that they made no allowance for the quadrant, or excurrent particulars of a day (as *Strabo* calls them) wherein the year exceeds 365 days: and hence it is that the beginning of their year is fleeting and uncertain, and every fourth year (as the Egyptians did) anticipates a day, being

sometimes in Winter, sometimes in Summer, sometimes in the Spring, and sometimes in Autumn, running from one solstice, and one æquinoctial to another.

3. With the Atticks they agreed in this, that their year consisted of 12 Lunations or months of consecution, every one of which began with the νουμηνία or conjunction of the Luminaries, and that at every three years end (though the Athenians upon better grounds reformed that practise) they made an intercalation of 33 days, for the so many elevens wherein annually the Lunar year is exceeded by the Solar.

4. TheNames of the Arabian moneths are

1.	*Almuharaz.*	7	*Rage.*
2.	*Saphar.*	8	*Sahaben.*
3	*Rabe.* 1	9	*Ramadin*
4.	*Rabe* 2	10	*Sanel*
5.	*Gemedy* 1	11	*Dulchida*
6.	*Gemedy* 2	12	*Dulchcya.*

5. If you would make an Ephemeris for this account, set but the first day of *Almuharaz* in the same place with the Egyptian *Thoth*, and at the end of every three years, you shall find both the Calendars exactly agreeing with one another.

of

Of the Latine *Moneths and Years*,

1. BEfore *Romulus*, what moneths and years were received amongſt the Latines, is ſomthing doubtful; yet *Ovid* in *l.* 3. *de Faſtis*, makes it more then probable that they were Lunar moneths they uſed.

2. By *Romulus* the year was altered, and 10 moneths only taken into the account thereof, unto 4 of which he aſſigned 31 days, and to the reſt but 30, making it in the whole to conſiſt of 304 days. *Macrob. lib.* 1. *Saturn. cap.* 13. & 14.

3. The names and order of his moneths you have in theſe four verſes of *Ovid*.

Martis erat primus Menſis, Veneriſq; ſecundus.
Hac generis Princeps, conditur ille ſuit.
Tertius a ſenibus. Juvenum de nomine quartus.
Cætera de numero turba notato ſuo eſt.

Which are the ſame which we yet retain, ſave only that in honour of the Cæſars, *July* and *Auguſt* were afterwards inſerted, inſtead of *Quintilis* and *Sextilis*.

4. *Numa Pompilius* added *January* and *February*, and brought his year to the courſe of the Moon, which yet becauſe he found that it came ſhort of the Solſtitial year, by interpoſing intercalar moneths, he ſo ordered it, that every 24 year he made it equal with the Solar, *Liv. lib.* 1 *prima decadis. ab Urb condit.*

5. *Macrobius* in the before mentioned place *lib.* 1. *Saturn. cap.* 15. affirms, that *Numa Pompilius* in his intercalations conformed himself unto the manner of the Græcians, which if he did, it seemeth strange why it was every 24th year only, (as *Livy* saith) that his year agreed with the Solar, whereas the Græcian years agreed with the Solar every 8th year, immediately upon the interposition of their Embolim or intercalar moneths. *Lalamanti.s* in answer hereunto affirms, that *Numa Pompilius* being led by a Pythagorical superstition, rather then any Astrological reason, in honour of the odd numbers, added every year a day unto *January*, by means whereof, notwithstanding his intercalation of 90 days, at the end of his first and second octennium (after the Græcian manner) he found still that his years exceeded the Græcian years so many days as there were years elapsed, to salve which incongruity, at the end of his third octennium or 24th year he took away 24 days out of the 3 embolim or intercalar moneths, which were then to follow in lieu of so many days wherein in that interim his *January* had made his years exceed the Græcian years, and inserted only 66 days, that is 22 in every intercalar moneth; and by this means, at the end of the said 24 years, a perfect agreement was made up betwixt his years and the Græcian, and betwixt both of them (as *Livy* will have it) with the Solar.

Of

of the Julian *and* Gregorian *Years.*

1. *Julius Cæsar* finding the intercalations of *Numa Pompilius* to be full of trouble, and accompanied withal with much confusion (the æstival months within the circuit of 8 years becoming vernal, and the vernal hiemal) reduced the year unto the Solar course, dividing the moneths as we now have them, and assigning to the year 365 days, and 6 hours, and accordingly for the odd six hours, he appointed every 4th year a day more to be inserted into *February*; which day, because it was immediately placed after the 6th of their Calends, which is our 24th day, and they (that they might not vary their usual forms) for 2 days together wrote *sexto calendarum Martii*. The Leap year therefore, or the year wherein that Writing was so repeated, was called *Annus Bissextilis*.

2. But *Augustus Cæsar* who succeeded *Julius* (as *Macrobius* witnesseth, *lib.* 1. *Saturn cap.* 17.) finding the intercalations of *Julius* to be greater then they ought (as indeed they were) commanded that the Bissextile should be taken in every 5th year only, and not every 4th, as *Julius* had appointed; but succeeding times perceiving the account of *Julius* (though not so exact as might be wished) yet to be neerer unto Truth then that of *Augustus* was, laid aside

his computation, as the more erroneous, and kept themselves firmly to the former.

3. And in this manner things continued, especially in *Europe*, and those other parts of the world that professed Christ for 1600 years together, though with some confusion in the computations of the Church, for by reason of those few minutes wherein the Julian account exceedeth the true circuit of the Sun, the Festivals of the Church had anticipated already about 12 days, and were still certain to anticipate more and more, from time to time, if no remedy were provided to the contrary.

4. For proof of this, there is a place alledged out of St *Augustine*, wherein he affirms, that Christmass day, or the 25 of *December*, at such time as Christ was born, was the shortest day of the year, and *John* the *Baptists* day, or the 24 of *June*, was at that time the longest day in the year (as they were both indeed within the two Solstitia's, no manifest increase or diminution of the days being as yet to be discerned in either of the seasons) and this was not without a mystery, saith the Father, for Christ was to increase, but *John* was to decrease, *John* 3. 20. which was intimated (saith he) in the very times of their Nativity, the one being born when the days were at the shortest, but began to receive an augmentation; the other when the days were at the longest, but began to suffer a diminution. But with us that adhere unto the Julian account, neither

neither of these Festivals answer unto this Position, the Sun being entred into *Capricorn* 14 days before our Christmas day, and the like time into *Cancer*, before the Feast of *John* the *Baptist*

5. At last about 90 years ago, the Councel of *Trent* took into their consideration this difference of time, which was hapned in the keeping of our Christian Festivals, by reason of the few minutes before mentioned, and that they might come a little nearer to the primitive observation of these Feasts, they brought the year ten days backward, causing that to be called the 25 day of the month, which before was but the 15th, which was not so much indeed as they ought to have done (for the Solstices had anticipated 12 days already, as hath been said, from the time of *Julius*) but it sufficed them as they thought, to bring things into that condition which they were in at the Councel of *Nice*, which was much about the State whereunto they now reduced them, for they had the Acts and Decrees of that Councel in so much veneration, that they believed they could not without great impiety make any addition or alteration in them. And from *Gregory* the 13. who then sate in the Papal chair when the year was thus brought back, this computation hath since been called the *Gregorian* computation, and it is received at this day in all Countries that profess a subjection to the See of *Rome*, but we in

England, who a little before had caſt off our obedience to that See, made no alteration in our Calendar, but ſtill followed the *Julian* account, though ſo erroneous as was ſaid before, that if the world ſhould laſt ſo long, our Chriſtmaſs day that ſhould be in the Solſtice, would in time fall into the æquinoctial; nay Chriſt and *John* would ſhift their Tropicks, and when the Sun comes into *Cancer*, we ſhould keep the Feaſt of Chriſts Nativity; and when he enters into *Capricorn*, we ſhould keep the Nativity of the *Baptiſt*.

6. This *Gregorian* account (which is ten days before our Engliſh, their 11th day being the firſt of ours, and our laſt day of every month the 10th of theirs) will continue in the ſame ſtate that now it is, without any alteration, till the year 1700. at which time being Leap year, letting fall only the intercalar day, which ſhould have been inſerted into *February*, in recompence of the 10 min. and 45 ſec. which for 134 years together, ſince the reduction of their year have been advanced, their year will afterwards run on again as it did before, till the year 1834, and then, or at leaſt the next Leap year after that, they muſt again caſt away another day out of the conſiderations aforeſaid, and the like 134 years for ever.

7. The names of the days of the Roman moneths as they were in *Julius* his time, and notwithſtanding the *Gregorian* alteration, are ſtill familiarly

familiarly used in all Latine writings, both in the one computation and the other: take in these verses following. 1.

Th'old Ethnick Roman month it self divides
Into three portions, Calends, Nones, *and* Ides.
Calends *the first, in* March, October, May,
And July. Nones *they call the seventh day.*
In all months else the fift: these past, before
Their Ides *ensue, eight days they number more.*
In all the rest such dates they do express
As they precede these periods more or less.

2

Sex Nonas Octobris *habet*, Mars, Maius, Iulus,
Quatuor at reliqui. Sunt Idus *cuilibet octo.*

Chronologies.

THe æra or age of the world from the Creation to this present year, is	5688
Which is gathered thus,	
1. From the Creation to the Flood are years, Gen. 5. & 7. 11.	1656
2. From thence to the promise, Gen. 11. 32. & 12. 4. Acts 7. 4.	0428
3. From thence to Israels delivery, Ex. 12. 40, 41	0430
4. From thence to Solomons temple, 1 King. 6. 1.	0480
5. From thence to Salmanasser or Nabonasser, in whose eighth year Samaria was taken, as appears by the adjustment of the Reigns of the Kings of Judah and Israel.	0291
6. From Salmanasser or Nabonasser unto Christ,	0746
7. From Christ to this present year.	1657
	5688

The

The adjustment of the reigns of the Kings of *Iudah* and Kings of *Israel*.

1	Solomon 40.	4		
37		40		
38	Rehoboam 17.	1	1	Jeroboam 22.
54		17	17	
55	Abiam 3.	1	18	
57		3	20	
58	Asa 41.	1	21	
59		2	22	Nadab 2.
60		3	1	Baasha 24.
61		4	2	
83		26	24	Ela 2.
84		27	1	Z. 1. Omri 12.
85		28	2	
95		38	12	Ahab 22.
96		39	1	
98		41	4	
99	Jehoshaphat 25.	1	5	
115		17	21	Ahazia 2.
116		18	22	Jehoram 12
117		19	2	
120		22	5	
123	Jehoram *solus* 4.	25	8	
124		2	9	
126		4	11	
127	Ahazia 1.	1	12	
128	Athalia 7.	1	1	Jehu 28.
134	Joash 40.	7	7	
135		2	8	
144	*Carthage* built.	11	17	
155		22	28	
156		23	1	Jehoahaz 17.
172		39	17	Joas 16.
173	Amaziah 29	40	2	
174		2	3	
187		15	16	Jeroboam 41.
188		16	2	
201		29	15	

The Adjustment of the Reigns of the Kings of *Judah* and Kings of *Israel*.

	Inter regn. 11.			2 *Kin.*14.1.&c.	
213	Uzzias 52.	1	27		
227		15	41		
	2 *King.*15 1.			*Inter regn.* 23.	
250	& 8.	38		Zach. 6. *months*	
251		39	1	Shall. Menah. 10	
260		42	10		
	2 *King.* 15. 17.			*Inter regn.* 1.	
262	& 23.	50	1	Pekahia 2.	
263	*Olympiads.*	51	2		
264		52	1	Peka 20.	
265	Jotham 16.	1	2		
280	Ahaz 6.	16	17		
281		2	18		
288	(& 17. 1.	4	20		
	2 *King.* 16. 1.			*Inter regn* 7.	
287	*Rome built.*	8			
291		12	1	Hoshea 9.	
	Nabonassar	13	2	1	Salmanasser
	Hezekia 29.	14	3		
		16	5	4	
		4	7	6	*Samaria besieg.*
		6	9	8	*Samaria taken.*
		25		1	Merodach Bal.
		29		5	
	Manasses 55.	1		6	
		15		20	
		27		32	
		40		5	Nabulasser.
	Amon 2.				
	Josia 31.				
	Jehoahaz 0 3.				
	Jehoiakim 11.	4		1	Nabopolasser
	Jeconias 00.			8	
	Zedekias 11.	1		9	
		9		17	*Jerusalem besi.*
		11		19	*Jerusal. taken.*

Things necessary to be observ'd for the clearing of the former Adjustment.

1. THe last year of the former Kings, are oftentimes the first of the succeeding, and many times again the years of the precedent Kings are compleat, before those of their Successors do begin; in which difference of account, we either follow the expres words of the Text, or necessary consequence deducted from it.

2. Whereas the Scriptures place the first year of *Asa* in the 20th year of *Jerobeam*, and we have set it in his 21. yet we depart not from the truth herein, nor offer any blemish to the Text; for nothing is so certain as that it was concurrent with them both; but we are forced to parallel it with the latter, because otherwise we could not make the Reigne of *Nadab* so perspicuous,

3. The like course we are compelled to take with the first year of *Jehosaphat*, placing it in the 5th year of *Ahab*, whereas the Scripture adjoyns it to his fourth, because otherwise it would have appeared to the Reader, that *Jehoram* King of Israel (betwixt whom and *Ahab* there interceded *Ahazia*) had begun his reigne before the death of *Ahab*, which is not likely.

4. But as concerning the time which the Text assigns to *Ahazia* King of Israel, we cannot

not make things clear any other way, but only by affirming that he ſpent his two years for the moſt part joyntly with his Father; and though the ſum of affairs had been perhaps for ſome time committed to his hands, yet he reigned not many weeks, or at leaſt not many moneths after him alone: for the latter part of *Jehoſaphats* 18th year being concurrent with *Ahabs* 22th (which it is clear enough it was, his firſt year being concurrent with *Ahabs* 4th and 5th) and *Jehoram* ſucceeding before *Jehoſaphats* 18 was expired, it is ſufficiently apparent that *Ahazia* could not reigne many moneths after *Ahab* was deceaſed.

5. It is to be noted of *Jehoram* King of Judah, that he was made King twice in the life time of his Father, firſt in the 17th year of his Fathers reigne, for *Jehoram* the ſon of *Ahab* is ſaid to have ſucceeded his brother *Ahazia* in the ſecond year of *Jehoram* the ſon of *Jehoſaphat*, 2 King. 1. 17. but his entring into his kingdom was in the 18th year of *Jehoſaphat*, 2 King. 3. 1. 2. He ſeems after this to have been a private man again for divers years, and at length to have been admitted a new into the Kingdom about the 22 of his Father, and then to have begun thoſe 8 years which the Scripture aſſigns unto his reigne, four whereof he reigned only by himſelf, and the other joyntly with his Father, 2 Kings 8. 16.

The

The account from Nabonáſſer *to* Chriſt *Proved.*

1. FRom *Nabonaſſer* to *Alexanders* death, are years } 424
From *Alexanders* death to *Auguſtus* *Ptol. alm.* 3. *cap* 8. } 294

718

2. The diſtances above mentioned are made appear by Mathematical calculations and Eclipſes, then which no account in the world can be more certain, *viz.*

	Anno Nab.
1. Of the Moon, }	
2. Of the Moon, }	27
3. Of the Moon, } *anno* 1, 2. *Merdoc.*	28
4. Of the Sun *Xerxes* at *Sardis*,	276
5 Of the Moon, Battel of *Syracuſe*,	335
6. Of the Moon, Battel of *Arbela.*	417
7. Sun, Battel *Thraſymene*, *Liv. l.* 22.	530
8. Of the Moon. }	549
9 Of the Moon. }	549
10. Of the Moon. } *ante Cynoceph.*	550
11. Of the Moon *anno* 7. *Philomet.*	575
12. Of the Moon, Battel of *Perſeus.*	580

3. Chriſt being 30 years old in the 15th of *Tiberius*, Luke 3. 1. *cum* 23. and allowing 44 years to the reign of *Auguſtus*, it followeth that he was born in Auguſtus his 29th, which makes the

the account as before from *Nabonaſſer* to his birth 746

4. The ſame account may be alſo thus proved,

From *Nabonaſſer* to the deſtruction of *Samaria*	8
Thence to the deſtruction of *Jeruſalem*	133
Thence to *Cyrus*	70
Thence to the 6th of *Darius* when the Temple was finiſhed, *John* 2. 20.	46
Thence to the 7th of *Artaxerxes* when *Daniels* weeks began.	32
Daniels weeks deducting the life of Chriſt	457
	746

5. Now that *Daniels* weeks cannot commence neither with the Decree of *Cyrus*, nor yet with the Decree of *Darius*, which was 46 years after, ſufficiently appears from hence, that the birth of Chriſt is by S. *Luke* expreſly affirmed to have been in the reigne of *Auguſtus Cæſar*, Luke 2. 1. but this could not have been ſo, if *Daniels* weeks had taken their beginning at either of the Decrees before mentioned: for from *Nabonaſſer* unto *Cyrus* his Decree, are but 211 years, to which if you add *Daniels* 457 years, it will want 50 years of the time that by undeniable demonſtrations *Ptolomy* proves to have interceded betwixt *Nabonaſſer* and *Auguſtus*. Again, from *Nabonaſſer* to the ſixth year of *Darius*, are but 257 years, to which

which when you have added *Daniels* weeks, you will yet be 4 years short of the beginning of *Augustus*: But if you begin *Daniels* weeks at the Decree of *Artaxerxes*, *Ezra* 7. 7. & 13. which was 87. years after the Decree of *Cyrus*, it will not only bring you to *Augustus* his reign but to that numerical year of his reigne, that Christ shall be 30 years old at the 15th of *Tiberius Cæsar*, which is agreeable to the Scriptures.

That Salmanasser *and* Nabonasser *are the same, and that* Nabonasser *took* Samaria *in the eighth year of his Reign.*

IN all this Chronologie above-mentioned, there is not a particular left unproved, but only this, that *Salmanasser* and *Nabonasser* are the same, and that *Nabonasser* took *Samaria* in the 8th year of his Reigne, which may be evinced by these arguments.

1. From the 1st of *Nabonasser* to the 1st of *Nabopolasser*, according to *Ptolomy*, are 122 years, and the same difference the Scriptures make betwixt *Salmanasser* and *Nebuchadnezzar*, for it is clear in Scripture, that the difference between the destruction of *Samaria*, and the destruction of *Jerusalem*, was 133 years, but the former was taken in the 8th year of *Salmanasser*, and the other in the 18th or 19th of

of *Nebuchadnezzar*, which comes to the same account. Concerning the beginning of *Nebuchadnezzars* reigne, and consequently the time that he took Jerusalem, the Scripture is plain enough, *Jer.* 25. 1. & 32. 1. although he may seem to have reigned one year before that together with his Father, *Dan.* 1. 1. And concerning *Salmanasser* we have light enough to believe, that he began his reigne in the second year of *Hoshea*, and about the 13th or 14th year of *Ahaz*, and consequently, that the destruction of *Samaria*, which was in the 9th and last year of *Hoshea*, was in the 8th of his: for besides that plain connexion which is in the Text, 2 *Kings* 17. 1. & 3. *Hoshea* began to reigne in the 12th year of *Ahaz*, &c. and against him came up *Salmanasser*, that is, *Salmanasser* came up against him in *Ahaz* his time, and not long after *Hoshea*'s admittance to his Kingdom (for so much the connexion doth import) besides this connexion, I say, it is considerable, that *Hoshea* had been subdued by *Salmanasser*, had made his peace again, and brought him presents year by year; was again revolted, and fallen off; had entred into conspiracy with *So* King of Egypt; and that *Samaria* thereupon had been besieged, and all this before the 4th year of *Hezekia*, which was the 7th of *Hoshea* was expired; which could not have been if *Salmanasser* had not begun his reign presently after *Hoshea* in the 13th or 14th year of *Ahaz*.

haz. To which we may add what *Raleigh* obſerves out of 2 *Chron* 28. 16. that it is probable that thoſe Kings of Aſſyria to whom *Ahaz* ſent in his neceſſity, were *Tiglath Peleſer*, and *Salmanaſſer* his Son; for whereas the Geneva Notes would have it to be *Tiglath* and the Kings that were his Vaſſals; it is neither likely that *Ahaz* would addreſs himſelf to thoſe who themſelves were Vaſſals to another: Neither do we find that *Tiglath* at that time had made any ſuch conqueſts as to give him a Lordſhip over other Kings. More veriſimilous it is, that as *Ahaz* had formerly in his need applyed himſelf to *Tiglath* the Father, 2 Kings 16. 7. ſo *Tiglath* being now deceaſed, he put himſelf under the protection of *Salmanaſſer* his Son, and ſo the Text may ſeem to ſpeak of a ſucceſſive ſending of *Ahaz* unto ſeveral Kings of Aſſyria, and not of his ſending at the ſame time to one King of Aſſyria, who was the Soveraign and ſupreme, and unto others who under him were but ſubſervient: Unleſs you will imagine that *Tiglath* at this time, being yet alive, had inveſted *Salmanaſſer* his Son with all his power (as *Ahaz* not long after this did *Hezekia*, and *Nabulaſſer* in after times did *Nabopolaſſer*) and ſo *Ahaz*, that he might caſt a diſreſpect on neither, ſent unto them both. But if this were ſo, it is all one with that which we affirm, for ſtill *Salmanaſſer* was King, and the date of his reigne (as *Hezekia*'s did) ran on, from

from the time of his association in the Empire.

2. The three first Eclipses calculated by *Ptolomy* in the first and second year of *Mardocempadus*, or *Merodach Baladan* (which I lately mentioned) were in the 27th and 28th of *Nabonassar*, *Ptol. lib. 4. cap. 8.* But allowing the first and second year of *Merodach* to be concurring with the 25th and 26th of *Hezekia* (as I shall show they were) the account will fall right with the time that the Scriptures assign to *Salmanassar*. Now concerning *Merodach Baladan*, though it be true that he was King of *Babylon* in the 15th year of *Hezekia*, and upon the miracle, at his recovery sent Ambassadours to congratulate with him, *Isa.* 39. 1. yet in regard he was then possessed of a little portion of the Assyrian Monarchy, the years of his Empire are not reckoned till after the death of *Asar-haddon*, when he was invested with it all, which was in the 25th year of *Hezekia*: For a further confirmation whereof, it is not amiss to take notice, that the 20th of *Merodach*, is paralleld by Chronologers with the last year of *Sethon*; the 32 of *Merodach*, with the 10th of the 12 Princes; and the 5th of *Nabulassar* the son of *Ben-Merodach*, with the 23th of *Psammiticus*. But certain it is, that all these Princes in Egypt were contemporary with *Manasses* the son of *Hezekias*, and that the last year of *Sethon*, was *Manasses* his 15th year;

the 10th of the 12 Princes, his 27th, and the 23th of *Pſammiticus*, the 40th of his reigne. Which being granted, the firſt year of *Merodach's* Empire (which *Ptolomy* referreth to in his Eclipſes) falls right with the 25th of *Hezekia*, and conſequently the firſt of *Nabonaſſer* (whoſe 27th as hath been ſaid, anſwers to the firſt of *Merodach's*) falls right with the 2d year of *Hoſhea* King of Iſrael.

Only before I leave this argument, becauſe it will conduce to the underſtanding of what hath been before premiſed, I think it not amiſs to ſubjoyn ſomthing of the Kings of Egypt. From *Cham* to *Chencres* who was drowned in the Red Sea, and from him to *Thuoris*, we have a long Catalogue of Kings, and of the Dynaſtyes in which they reigned, but the Authors are ſo dubious from whom we have them that we have but little certainty whereon to build: After that we read of *Solomons* father in Law (*Vaphres Euſebius* call him) and of *Siſac* in the time of *Roboboam*; but how long either of them reigned, or who ſucceeded them, we are yet to ſeek. In *Salmanaſſer* or *Nabonaſſers* time indeed we find a bottom; there we meet with *Sabacus* (ſo the Scripture calls him) King of Egypt, next unto him was *Sechon*, the laſt year of whoſe reigne was concurrent with the 15th of *Manaſſes*, after *Sechon* there was a Vacancy, or Inter regnum 2 years, then the 12 Princes held the Kingdom 15 years, which expired,

expired, it was invested in *Psammiticus*: Concerning which *Psammiticus* also Chronologers do not well agree. *Herodotus* accounts his reigne to be 54 years: *Eusebius* gives him but 44. *Mercator* to reconcile these, gives 44 to his single reigne, and 10 years to his Ruling joyntly with the 12 Princes, in the 5th year of whose Aristocracy he was taken in. Now it is according to this last computation, that you must understand what was said before of *Manasses* his 40th year, being concurrent with *Psammiticus* his 23d, that is, it was the 23th year from the time that *Psammiticus* had to do with the Government of Egypt, 10 years of which 23, he spent in a joynt rule with the other Princes, and 13 only he had ruled solely by himself.

And thus much might suffice for the proving of the age of the world before the Birth of Christ, as far as we could, from Scripture, and where that speaks not, from the undeniable account of other Authors. But because amongst the Ancients there were other *Æras* in request besides that of *Nabonassar*, the knowledge whereof will give a great light to the understanding of their Writings, I will speak a little of them, and so proceed.

Olympiads.

1. AN Olympiad containeth the Revolution of 4 years, the *æra* thereof was begun by *Iphitus*, at the Summer Solstice, the 51 year of *Uzzias*, after the destruction of *Troy* 407 years, and before the *æra* of *Nabonasser* 29 years.

2. That the first Olympiad began the 51th of *Uzzias*, appeareth thus; *Cyrus* as King began his Reign in the first year of the 54th Olympiad, 30 years before he was Monarch, *Tull. de Divin. lib.* 1. *Justin. lib.* 1. which allowing 70 years for the captivity, and the reigns of the intervening Kings of Judah, brings us back to the 51th of *Uzzias*.

3. That the first Olympiad was 407 years after the destruction of *Troy*, is gathered thus by *Eratosthenes*.

From the taking of *Troy* to the descent of *Hercules* his Posterity into *Peloponnesus*, are	80
From thence to the Ionian expedition,	60
From thence to *Lycurgus* in *Sparta*	159
From thence to the first Olympiad	108
	407

4. That the first Olympiad was 29 years before the first of *Nabonasser*, appeareth thus; The distance betwixt the first Olympiad and the

the death of *Alexander*, is reckoned by *Eratosthenes* to be 453 years, which he gathereth thus,

	years.
From the first Olympiad to the passage of *Xerxes* into Greece, are	297
Thence to the *Peloponnesian* war	048
Thence to the Victory of *Lysander*	027
Thence to the Battel of *Leuctra*	034
Thence to the death of *Philip* Maced.	035
Thence to the death of *Alexander*	012
	453

But the death of *Alexander* (as hath been said) is by *Ptolomy* placed in the 424th year of *Nabonassar*, which proves the difference betwixt the two accounts to be 29 years.

5. The same difference betwixt the first Olympiad, and the first of *Nabonassar*, may be also proved by the Eclipse of *Xerxes*, which by *Ptolomy* is placed (as before) in the 267th year of *Nabonassar*; but by all Greek Writers is reckoned to be the last year of the 74th Olympiad, which comes to the same account.

The Æra *of* Rome *ab Urbe condita.*

1. *Cicero*, *Eutropius*, *Orosius*, place it in the third year of the 6th Olympiad.

2. *Halicarnassæus*, *Sollinus*, *Antiochenus*, *Clemens*

mens Alexandrinus, and *Eusebius*, place it in the first year of the 7th Olympiad.

3. With the latter agrees *Bucholzer*, placing it in the 8th year of *Ahaz*, though *Codoman* would have it in the 11th.

4. According to *Bucholzers* account, to whom *Raleigh* with the best Chronologers do adhere, the *æra* of *Rome* is after the first Olympiad 24 years, and 5 years before the first of *Nabonassar*.

The Building of Carthage.

1. *Carthage* was built by *Dido* in the 7th year of *Pigmalion* King of Tyre, which from the 12th of *Hiram* (at which time *Solomons* Temple was built) was 144 years current, *Joseph. cont. App. lib.* 1.

2. The 144th year of *Solomon's* Temple being the 11th year of *Joas*, was but 143 years before the birth of *Rome*, and was after the destruction of *Troy* 289 years, and therefore long after the death of *Æneas*, which proves *Virgils* story to be a Fable.

Seleucus *his* Æra.

1. *Seleucus* his *æra* took its beginning the 438th year current after *Nabonassar*, which is proved thus,

2. The

2. The 519th year of *Nabonaſſer* was the 82 of *Seleucus*, *Ptol. alm. l.* 11. *c.* 7. & 8. *Gauric. in loc. citat.*

3. *Bunting* in his obſervations finds the *Saturn* recorded by *Ptolomy* to agree (as it ought) with this account, being placed in the Sign of *Virgo*, as the Chaldæans had obſerved it in the ſame year, which was from *Nabonaſſer* 519. From *Seleucus* 82, and the laſt year of the 137 Olympiad.

The Cycles.

1. THere be two Cardinal Cycles or Revolutions of years, upon the knowledge whereof all the operations both in the Julian and Gregorian Calender do depend.

2. The firſt is the Cycle of the Sun, or the revolution of 28 years, in which time the Dominical or Sunday letters are carried round, ſo that all the Poſitions of the Sun, and all the fixed ſolemnities of the Church, are upon the ſame days of the week that they were on 28 years before.

3. The other is the Cycle of the Moon, or the ſpace of 19 years, in which the Moon returns to the ſelf ſame day of the Sun that ſhe was in 19 years before: It is called alſo the Golden Number, becauſe it was wont to be written in the Calendar in letters of Gold, right at that day whereon the Moon changed.

4. The

4. The number of these two Cycles is every year the same, both in the Julian and Gregorian computations, and is changed upon the first day of January.

5. To find it, your best way is, (though there be also other ways) to have recourse unto the Julian æra.

6. The Julian æra is so called, not because it is fitted rather to the Julian computation then to the Gregorian for it is equally subservient to them both, but from *Julius Scaliger*, to whom we owe the invention of it; and it is of more use then any other æra whatsoever, as being more ready, and with less trouble applyable to all the operations of the Calendar which you have need of, then any other.

7. The total of the Julian æra is 7980, which results from the multiplication of the numbers of the two Cycles, and 15. which are the years of an Indiction by one another.

8. The present Number for the Julian æra (any year that you desire) is gathered by adding 682 unto the age of the world, for so much the Julian æra is supposed to precede the Creation according to which account the Julian æra for this year current is 6370.

9. When you have found the number of the Julian æra for the year that you desire, divide it by any of the Cycles before named, that is, by 28, 19, or 15. and the Fraction that remains is the number of the Cycle that you divide it by

by for that year present; but if there be no Fraction, then the Divisor it self is the number that you look for.

10. The Annual series of the Dominical Letters, both in the Julian and Gregorian computation have dependance upon the Cycle of the Sun, but yet differ from one another, as in the following Table.

Cognita litera Dominicali ita deprehenditur prima cujuscunq; Mensis dies.

Janus & Octobris primam, Maiusq; secundum
Vendicat. Augusto tertiu astat apex.
Qui sequitur Febro, Marti, canoq; Novembri
Subserviet quintum Junius almus amat.
Septembri sextum credas Decimoq; sacrari
Postremum Veneri, Casarioq; Patri,

The Julian Dom. Lett.		The Cycle of the Sun.	The Greg. Dom. Lett.	
g	f	1	c	b
	e	2		a
	d	3		g
	c	4		f
b	a	5	e	d
	g	6		c
	f	7		b
	e	8		a
d	c	9	g	f
	b	10		e
	a	11		d
	g	12		c
f	e	13	b	a
	d	14		g
	c	15		f
	b	16		e
a	g	17	d	c
	f	18		b
	e	19		a
	d	20		g
e	b	21	f	e
	a	22		d
	g	23		c
	f	24		b
c	d	25	a	g
	c	26		f
	b	27		e
	a	28		d

Easter

Easter, *with the moveable Feasts.*

1. HAving found the Dominical Letter and Golden Number for any year that you desire (which account so ever it be for, whether Julian or Gregorian) apply your self to the subsequent Tables, which for their usefulness you may call *Claves anni*. and under the Dominical letter, right against your Golden Number, you shall see it specified what day of what moneth Easter will be on that year.

2. When you have found Easter, by reckoning backwards seven Sundays, you shall have *quinquagesimo*. and from thence reckoning still backward, you may number the Sundays until Christmas, which maketh the *intervallum minus*. Again, from Easter reckon five Sundays forward, and you have Rogation Sunday; the next Thursday following is Ascension day, the second Sunday after that is Whitsunday, and the next Sunday Trinity Sunday, from whence reckon the Sundays until Advent, and you have *intervallum majus*.

3. Advent Sunday is known by the Dominical letters, and falleth either in *November* or *December*, as in the Scheme following.

b	27	
c	28	N.
d	29	
e	30	
f	1	
g	2	D.
a	3	

Clavis

Clavis anni Juliani.

Golden Number	A. m.a.	B. m.a.	C. m.a.	D. m.a.	E. m.a.	F. m.a.	G. m.a.	Golden Number
1	9	10	11	12	6	7	8	1
2	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	16	17	18	19	29	14	15	3
4	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	4
5	26	27	28	29	23	24	25	5
6	16	17	11	12	13	14	15	6
7	2	3	4	5	6	31	1	7
8	23	24	25	19	20	21	22	8
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9
10	2	3	28	29	30	31	1	10
11	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	11
12	9	10	11	5	6	7	8	12
13	26	27	28	29	30	31	25	13
14	16	17	18	19	13	14	15	14
15	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	15
16	26	27	28	21	23	24	25	16
17	16	10	11	12	13	14	15	17
18	2	3	4	5	30	31	1	18
19	23	24	18	19	20	21	22	19
Golden Number	A. m.a.	B. m.a.	C. m.a.	D. m.a.	E. m.a.	F. m.a.	G. m.a.	Golden Number

Clavis anni Juliani.

Clavis

Clavis anni Gregoriani.

Golden Number	A. m.a.	B. m.d.	C. m.a.	D. m.a.	E. m.a.	F. m.a.	G. m.a.	Golden Number
1	16	17	18	19	13	14	15	1
2	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	2
3	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	3
4	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	4
5	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	5
6	23	24	25	19	20	21	22	6
7	9	10	11	12	13	7	8	7
8	26	27	28	29	30	31	25	8
9	23	17	18	19	20	21	22	9
10	9	10	4	5	6	7	8	10
11	26	27	28	29	30	31	25	11
12	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	12
13	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	13
14	23	24	25	19	20	21	22	14
15	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15
16	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	16
17	23	17	18	19	20	21	22	17
18	9	10	11	12	13	7	8	18
19	26	27	28	29	30	24	25	19
Golden Number	A. m.a.	B. m.a.	C. m.a.	D. m.a.	E. m.a.	F. m.a.	G. m.a.	Golden Number

Clavis anni Gregoriani.

New Moons in February.

1. BEcauſe many in the computation of their Eaſter, have an eye only to the change of the Moon in February, and care not for making uſe of any other rules; for their ſatisfaction I have adjoyned this following Table, by which, obſerving only the Golden Number, they may know when the Moon changeth in February for ever, in both accounts, both Julian and Gregorian.

2. Yet it is to be noted in this Table, that we reckon the day according to the cuſtom of Aſtronomers, to begin at Noon, and therefore we conclude, that when the Golden Number is 8. then there is nothing of the Moon in the Julian February, which accounting the days otherwiſe, doth not hold: for whenſoever the Golden Number is 8. and the Dominical Letter B as it was in the year 1603. and will be again in the year 1698. then the Moon changeth the firſt of February in the forenoon, which changes notwithſtanding we repute to be in

New Moons Feb. Jul.	Golden Number.	New Moons Feb. G.
17	1	27
07	2	17
25	3	05
15	4	25
03	5	13
22	6	02
10	7	20
00	8	10
19	9	00
08	10	18
26	11	06
16	12	26
05	13	15
24	14	04
13	15	23
02	16	12
21	17	01
09	18	19
28	19	08
N. Moons Feb. Jul.	Golden Number.	N. Moons Feb. G.

January,

January; and therefore *quinquagesima* or Shrove-Sunday in both those years, and all others of the same kind falls not until the 6th day of March following which is five weeks after. The like may be observed in the Gregorian February, when the Golden Number is 9. for then beginning the day astronomically, there is no change. which beginning it otherwise would sometimes happen.

The Epact.

1. AS the annual circuit of the Moon every year cometh short of the Sun 11 days (as hath been said before) so by adding these elevens yearly unto one another, and casting away 30 which is the limits of a moneth, as often as the Sun exceeds that period, we make an estimate of the proportion that the Moon keepeth in her course for ever.

2. These elevens that are yearly added unto one another, or unto the remaining surplusage after the rejection of the aforesaid thirthys, are called the Epact; and this addition or change of the Epact is made every year upon the first day of March.

3. Every 19 years, which is the Cycle of the Moon, the Moon in that interim, (as hath been said) returning to the same point of the Sun, the Epact also is the same that it was before, and hath alwaies a necessary dependance upon the Golden Number.

4 When

4. When the Cycle of the Moon or Golden Number is 1, the Epact in the Gregorian year is also 1, but in the Julian year it is 11.

5. All other Epacts, whether Julian or Gregorian, are formed by the additions and substractions before mentioned; that is, by adding 11. and substracting 30. as often as occasion doth require.

6. In the following Table you may see all the Epacts both Julian and Gregorian, with their dependancies upon the Golden Number every year, from the beginning of the Cycle, to the end thereof.

7. To know the age of the Moon by the Epact, or the proportion that she keepeth in her course every moneth, you must do as followeth.

1. Take the number of the moneths to that time that you desire, reckoning March to be the first, April the second, and so in order, till you come to February, which is the 12th.

2. Take also the number of the days of the moneth, how many of it are past to that instant day that you enquire for.

3. Unto both these numbers add the number of the Epact (which account soever you desire it for) for that year present; and if the total

Jul. Ep.	Gol. N.	Gr. Ep.
11	1	01
22	2	12
03	3	23
14	4	04
25	5	15
06	6	26
17	7	07
28	8	18
09	9	29
20	10	10
01	11	21
12	12	02
23	13	13
04	14	24
15	15	05
25	16	16
07	17	27
18	18	08
29	19	19

tal sum be under thirty, it shews you the age of the Moon for that present time, but if it exceed thirty, the overplus only is her age.

4. But in such moneths as have under one and thirty days, you must cast away only nine and twenty from the Sum, and account the residue for the age of the Moon.

The Moons coming to the South.

After change or full.				After either quarter			
0	12	00	0	0	06	00	0
1	12	48	1	1	06	48	1
2	01	36	2	2	07	36	2
3	02	24	3	3	08	24	3
4	3	12	4	4	09	12	4
5	04	00	5	5	10	00	5
6	04	48	6	6	10	48	6
7	05	36	7	7	11	36	7

Between the two Quarters, the Moon Southeth in the night; before and after them she Southeth in the day.

The hour of the Night.

1. OBserve her shaddow on a Sun-dyal, and if it be past the 12th hour line, add there unto

unto the Moons ſouthing, and the aggregate is the hour of the night; but what hours and minutes the ſhadow wants of the ſaid 12th hour-line, ſubſtract it from the Moons ſouthing. and the remainder is the hour of the night.

2. Yet you muſt remember that ſo many half hours as the ſhadow is paſt the hour of 12. you muſt ſubſtract ſo many minutes; but for ſo many half hours as the ſhadow wants of the hour of 12. you muſt add ſo many minutes.

The time of the Tides.

1. AT Quinborough, South-hampton, Portſmouth, and Wellins, it is full Sea the ſame hour and minute that the Moon cometh to the South.

2. In all other Havens or Ports where the hours and quarters ſtand before the ſame, there it is high water ſo many hours and quarters before the Moons coming to the South; but where the hours and quarters ſtand after the ſame, there it is high water ſo long after the Moons ſouthing, as in the following Table.

0. 3. Rye, Callice, Calſhot, Winchelſea, Gorend.

1. 2. Yarmouth, Bulloign, Dover, Harwich, Wight.

2. 1. Needles, Dieꝑ, Casket Lux, Lenow, Orford, Laiſto.

3. 0.	Orkney, Pool, Orwell, St Hellen, Vlie, Eames, Embden.	
3. 3.	Portland, Peterport, Hareflew, Hague, Blanchy.	
4. 2.	Milford, Bridgewater, Northwaſt, Exwater, Taxel.	
5. 1.	Briſtol, Lanion, Foulnes, Mousbray, Antwerp, Hanb.	
Lin, Humber, Weymouth, Plimouth, Dartmouth, Lime Sale.		6. 0
Aberden, Redbane. Rocheſter, Maldon, Weſt end of the Nore.		0. 3
Graveſend, Downs, Romny Tenet Romkins.		1. 2
Dondee, St Andrews, Lisbon, Silly, Maze St Lucar.		2. 1
London, Tinmouth, Hartlepool, Amſterdam, Gaſcoigne.		3. 0
Berwick, Oſtend, Scarborough, Hamborough, Fluſhing.		3, 3
Frith, Lieth, Dunbar, Laur, Bloy, Egmon Monſh.		4. 2
Falmouth, Foy, Garnſey, Severn, Mouth, Waterford, Youghall, Kinſale.		5. 1

A delineation of the Julian year for 30 years:

an.	⊙	D.		☾	ep.	Quin		Pasc.		Trin.		—	Adv	
						f.	m.	m.	a.	m.	A.		n.	d
57	14		b	5	25	28		29		24		26	29	
58	15		c	6	6	21			11		6	24	28	
59	16		b	7	17	13			3	29		25	27	
60	17	a	g	8	28		4		22		17	23		2
61	18		f	9	9	24			14		9	24		1
62	19		e	10	20	9		30		25		26	30	
63	20		d	11	1		1		19		14	23	29	
64	21	c	b	12	12	21			10		5	24	27	
65	22		a	13	23	5		26		21		27		3
66	23		g	14	4	25			15		10	24		2
67	24		f	15	15	17			7		2	25		1
68	25	e	d	16	26	2		22		17		27	29	
69	26		c	17	7	21			11		6	24	28	
70	27		b	18	18	13			3	29		25	27	
71	28		a	19	29		5		23		18	23		3
72	1	g	f	1	11	18			7		2	25		1
73	2		e	2	22	9		30		25		26	30	
74	3		d	3	3		1		19		14	23	29	
75	4		c	4	14	14			4	30		25	28	
76	5	b	a	5	25	6		26		21		27		3
77	6		g	6	6	25			15		10	24		2
78	7		f	7	17	10		31		26		26		1
79	8		e	8	28		2		20		15	23	30	
80	9	d	c	9	9	22			11		6	24	28	
81	10		b	10	20	13			3	29		25	27	
82	11		a	11	1	26			16		11	24		3
83	12		g	12	12	18			8		3	25		2
84	13	f	e	13	23	10		30		25		26	30	
85	14		d	14	4		1		19		14	23	29	
86	15		c	15	15	14			4	30		25	28	

A delineation of the Gregorian year for 30 years

an.	⊙	D.	☾	ep.	Quin f.	m.	Pasc. m.	a.	Trin. m.	F.	—	Adv n.	d.
57	14	g	5	15	11		1		27		26		2
58	15	f	6	26		3	21		16		23		1
59	16	e	7	7	23		13		8		24	30	
60	17	d c	8	18	4		28		23		26	28	
61	18	b	9	29	27		17		12		23	27	
62	19	a	10	10	19		9		4		25		3
63	20	g	11	11	4		25		20		27		2
64	21	f e	12	2	24		13		8		24	30	
65	22	d	13	13	15		5		31		25	29	
66	23	c	14	24		7	25		20		22	28	
67	24	b	15	5	20		19		5		24	27	
68	25	a g	16	16	12		1		27		26		2
69	26	f	17	27		3	21		16		23		1
70	27	e	18	8	23		13		8		24	30	
71	28	d	19	19	8		29		24		26	29	
72	1	c b	1	1	28		17		12		23	27	
73	2	a	2	12	19		9		4		25		3
74	3	g	3	23	4		25		20		27		2
75	4	f	4	4	24		14		9		24		1
76	5	e d	5	15	16		5		31		25	29	
77	6	c	6	26		7	25		20		22	28	
78	7	b	7	7	20		10		5		24	27	
79	8	a	8	18	5		26		21		27		3
80	9	g f	9	29		4	21		16		23		1
81	10	e	10	10	16		6		1		25	30	
82	11	d	11	21	8		29		24		26	29	
83	12	c	12	2	21		11		6		24	28	
84	13	b a	13	13	13		2		28		26		3
85	14	g	14	24		4	22		17		23		2
86	15	f	15	5	24		14		9		24		1

Of the Eclipſes which will happen this preſent Year 1657.

1. THere will be this year two Eclipſes of the Sun, the former upon the tenth day of June, the other upon the 25th of November, but neither of them conſpicuous to us at London, and therefore not material to our preſent Treatiſe.

2. Of the Moon there will be alſo two Eclipſes, the firſt of which will happen upon the 15th day of June, the beginning thereof will not be ſeen at London, the Sun being then above, and the Moon below the Horizon, but the middle and the end will be conſpicuous; it begins about 40 minutes after 6 of the Clock at night, and ends about 11 minutes after 10. The time of the greateſt obſcuration is 8 of the clock, and 26 min. The whole continuance 3 h. 30 min. and 18 ſeconds.

3. The other Eclipſe of the Moon will happen upon the 10th day of December, and will be viſible at London from the beginning to the end thereof; the beginning will be at 5 hours 41 min. 11 ſec. the end at 7 h. 57. m. 3. ſec. the total duration will be 2 h. 15 min. 52 ſec. The greateſt obſcuration at 6 of the clock, 49 min. and 7 ſeconds.

January hath XXXI Days.

Julian account.			Sun set.	Sign.		*Gregor. account.*	
M.	D.	W. D.					
1		a	Circumcis.	3 55	♑	11	b
2		b		3 57		12	c
3		c		3 58	♒ Hilary.	13	f
4		d	● 1. n.	3 59	● 1 n	14	g
5		e		4 00	♒	15	a
6		f	Epiphany.	4 02		16	b
7		g		4 03	♓	17	c
8		a		4 05		18	d
9		b	Sol in Aquario.	4 06	☉ in ♒	19	e
10		c		4 07	♈	20	f
11		d		4 09	Agnes	21	g
12		e	☌ ☾ 17 n	4 11	♉ ☾ 5 17 n	22	a
13		f	Hilary.	4 12		23	b
14		g		4 13		24	c
15		a		4 15	♊ *Conversſ. Paul.*	25	d
16		b		4 17		26	e
17		c		4 18	♋	27	f
18		d		4 20		28	g
19		e	☉ 10 55 n	4 22	♌ ☉ 10 55 n	29	a
20		f		4 23		30	b
21		g	Agnes.	4 25	♍	31	c
22		a		4 27		1	d
23		b	*Term begins.*	4 28	♎ *Purif. Mary.*	2	e
24		c		4 30		3	f
25		d	*Conver. Paul.*	4 32	♏	4	g
26		e	☽ ☍ 8	4 35	Agathe ☽ ☍ 8	5	a
27		f		4 36		6	b
28		g		4 38	♐	7	c
29		a		4 39		8	d
30		b		4 41	♑	9	e
31		c		4 43		10	f

February hath XXXVIII. Days:

Julian account.			Sun set.		Sign.	*Gregor. account.*	
M.	W.						
1	D		4	45	♒		11 G
2	e	*Purif. Mary*	4	47		(21 m	12 a
3	f	● 7 21 m	4	49		Shr. Tuef. ● 7	13 b
4	g		4	51	♓	Valentine	14 c
5	a	Agathe	4	53			15 d
6	b		4	55	♈		16 e
7	c		4	57			17 f
8	D	☉ in ♓	4	59		☉ in ♓	18 G
9	e		5	01	♉		19 a
10	f	Shrove Tuefd.	5	03			20 b
11	g	☾ 11 45	5	05	♊	☾ 11 45	21 c
12	a	*Term ends.*	5	07			22 d
13	b	Wolftane	5	09			23 e
14	c	Valentine	5	11	♋	*Matthias*	24 f
15	D		5	13			25 G
16	e		5	15	♌		26 a
17	f		5	17			27 b
18	g	☽ 9 8 m	5	19	♍	☽ 48 m	28 c
19	a		5	21		David	1 d
20	b		5	23	♎		2 e
21	c		5	25			3 f
22	D		5	27	♏		4 G
23	e		5	29			5 a
24	f	*Matthias*	5	31	♐	(33 m	6 b
2	g	☽ 1 33 m	5	33		T. Aquin. ☽ 1	7 c
26	a		5	35	♑		8 d
27	b		5	37			9 e
28	c		5	39	♒		10 f

March hath XXXI Days.

Julian account				Sun set.	Sig.		Gregor. account	
M.	W. D.							
1	D	David	5	41	♎	Gregory.	11	G
2	e		5	43			12	a
3	f		5	47	♓		13	b
4	g		5	49			14	c
5	a	● 1 29 m	5	51	♈	● 1 29 m	15	d
6	b		5	53			16	e
7	c	Th. Aquinas.	5	55		Patrick	17	f
8	D		5	57	♉	Edward	18	G
9	e		5	59			19	a
10	f	☉ in ♈	6	00	♊	☉ in ♈	20	b
11	g		6	02			21	c
12	a		6	04			22	d
13	b	☾ 1 29 m	6	06	♋	☾ 1 29 m	23	e
14	c		6	08			24	f
15	D		6	10	♌	Palm ſ. *Annun.*	25	G
16	e		6	12			26	a
27	f	Patrick	6	14	♍		27	b
28	g	Edward	6	16			28	c
19	a	☉ 6 4 n	6	18	♎	☉ 6 4 n	29	d
20	b		6	20			30	e
21	c		6	22	♏		31	f
22	D	Palm Sunday	6	24		Eaſter day	1	G
23	e		6	26	♐		2	a
24	f		6	28		Richard	3	b
25	g	*Annunci. Mary*	6	30	♑		4	c
26	a	D 5 56	6	32		D 2 59	5	d
27	b		6	34			6	e
28	c		6	36	♒		7	f
29	D	Eaſter day.	6	38			8	G
30	e		6	40	♓		9	a
31	f		6	42			10	b

April hath XXX Days.

Julian account.			Sun set.		Sign.		*Gregor. account*	
K. C.	W. D.							
1	g	Theodore	6	44	♈		11	c
2	a		6	46	♈		12	d
3	b	Rich. ● 6 18 n	6	48		● 6 18 n	13	e
4	c		6	50	♉		14	f
5	D		6	52			15	G
6	e		6	54			16	a
7	f		6	56	♊		17	b
8	g		6	58			18	c
9	a		7	00	♋		19	d
10	b	☉ in ♉	7	03		☉ in ♉	20	e
11	c	☾ 11 30	7	06	♌	☾ 11 30	21	f
12	D		7	08			22	G
13	e		7	10		George	23	a
14	f		7	12	♍		24	b
15	g	*Term begins*	7	14		*Mark*	25	c
16	a		7	15	♎		26	d
17	b		7	17			27	e
18	c	○ 2 15	7	19	♏	○ 2 15	28	f
19	D		7	21			29	G
20	e		7	23	♐		30	a
21	f		7	24		*Phil. & Jacob*	1	b
22	g		7	26	♑	Athanasius	2	c
23	a	George	7	28		Inventio crucis	3	d
24	b		7	29	♒	Monica	4	e
25	c	*Mark* ☽ 6 30 m	7	31		☽ 6 30 m	5	f
26	D		7	33	♓	Rogation sund.	6	G
27	e		7	34			7	a
28	f		7	36			8	b
29	g		7	37	♈		9	c
30	a		7	38		*Ascension.*	10	d

May hath XXXI Days.

Julian account *Gregor. account*

M.D.	W.D.		Sun set.		Sign.			
1	b	*Phil. & Jacob*	7	39	♈	Anthony	11	e
2	c	Athanas. (19 m	7	41	♉		12	f
3	D	Rog. Sun. ● 9	7	43		● 9 19 m	13	G
4	e	Monica	7	44	♊		14	a
5	f		7	45		Sophia	15	b
6	g		7	46	♋		16	c
7	a	*Ascension*	7	48			17	d
8	b		7	50		Bernard	18	e
9	c		7	51	♌	Dunstan	19	f
10	D	☉ in ♊ ☾ 6 3 2	7	52		Whits. ☾ 6 3 2 n	20	G
11	e	*Term ends*	7	54	♍		21	a
12	f		7	56			22	b
13	g		7	57	♎	Francis	23	c
14	a		7	58			24	d
15	b	Sophia	7	59	♏	Augustine	25	e
16	c		8	00			26	f
17	D	Whits. ☉ 10 5 2	8	02	♐	Tri. S. ☉ 10 5 2	27	G
18	e	Bernard	8	03			28	a
19	f	Dunstan	8	04	♑		29	b
20	g	Hellen queen	8	05			30	c
21	a		8	06	♒		31	d
22	b		8	07			1	e
23	c	Francis	8	08			2	f
24	D	Trin. S. ☽ 10 4 5	8	09	♓	☽ 10 4 5 n	3	G
25	e	Augustine	8	10			4	a
26	f		8	11	♈	Boniface	5	b
27	g	Bede	8	12			6	c
28	a		8	12			7	d
29	b	*Term begins*	8	13	♉		8	e
30	c		8	13			9	f
31	D		8	14	♊		1	G

June hath XXX Days.

Julian account.							*Gregor. account*	
✠ D	W D		Sun set.		Sign.			
1	e	● 10 17 n	8	14	♊	Barn ● 10 17 n	11	a
2	f		8	15		Basil	12	b
3	g		8	15	♋		13	c
4	a		8	16			14	d
5	b	Boniface	8	16	♌		15	e
6	c		8	17			16	f
7	D		8	17	♍		17	G
8	e	☾ 11 35 n	8	18		☾ 11 35 n	18	a
9	f		8	18	♎		19	b
10	g		8	18		Edward	20	c
11	a	Bern. ☉ in ♋	8	18	♏	☉ in ♋	21	d
12	b	Basil.	8	18		Albane	22	e
13	c		8	17	♐		23	f
14	D		8	17		*John Baptist*	24	G
15	e	○ 8 31 n eclip.	8	16		○ 8 31 n eclips.	25	a
16	f		8	16	♑	John & Paul	26	b
17	g	*Term ends*	8	15			27	c
18	a		8	15	♒		28	d
19	b		8	14		*Peter*	29	e
20	c	Edward	8	14	♓		30	f
21	D		8	13			1	G
22	e	Albane	8	13		Vis. Mary	2	a
23	f	☽ 3 58	8	12	♈	☽ 3 58	3	b
24	g	*John Baptist*	8	12			4	c
25	a		8	11	♉		5	d
26	b	John & Paul.	8	11		Anselm	6	e
27	c		8	10		Becket tra.	7	f
28	D		8	10	♊		8	G
29	e	*Peter*	8	09		Cyril	9	a
30	f		8	09	♋		10	b

July hath XXXI Days.

Julian account.			*Sun set.*		*Gregor. account.*	
M. D.	W. D.			Sign.		
1	g	● 9 12 m	8	08 ♋	● 9 12 m	11 c
2	a	Visit. Mary	8	07 ♌		12 d
3	b		8	06		13 e
4	c		8	05 ♍		14 f
5	D		8	04	Swithin	15 G
6	e	Anselm	8	03 ♎		16 a
7	f	Becket tra:	8	02		17 b
8	g	☾ 4 18 m	8	00 ♍ ☾ 4 18 m		18 c
9	a	Ciril	7	59		19 d
10	b		7	58		20 e
11	c		7	56 ♐		21 f
12	D		7	55	Magdalin.	22 G
13	e	☉ in ♌	7	54 ♑ ☉ in ♌		23 a
14	f		7	53		24 b
15	g	☉6 35 m Swit.	7	52 ♒ *Fames* ☉ 6 35		25 c
16	a		7	51	Ann. Mat.Mar.	26 d
17	b		7	50	7 Sleepers	27 e
18	c		7	48 ♓		28 f
19	D	Dog days begin.	7	47	Dog days begin	29 G
20	e		7	45 ♈		30 a
21	f		7	43		31 b
22	g	Magdalin	7	42	Lammas	1 c
23	a	☽ 9 3	7	40 ♉ ☽ 9 3 m		2 d
24	b		7	39		3 e
25	c	*Fames*	7	38 ♊		4 f
26	D	Ann.Mat.Mari.	7	36		5 G
27	e	7 Sleepers	7	34 ♋		6 a
28	f		7	32	Festum Jesu	7 b
29	g		7	30		8 c
30	a	● 6 28 m	7	28 ♌ ● 6 28 m		9 d
31	b		7	26	Laurence	10 e

Auguſt hath XXXI Days.

Julian account. M. D.	W. D.		Sun ſet.		Sign.		*Gregor. account.*	
1	c	Lammas	7	24	♍		11	f
2	d		7	23			12	G
3	e		7	21	♎		13	a
4	f		7	19			14	b
5	g		7	18	♏	*Aſſump. Mariæ*	15	c
6	a	☾ 9 44 m	7	16		☾ 9 44 m	16	d
7	b	Feſtum Jeſu	7	14	♐		17	e
8	c		7	12			18	f
9	D		7	11	♑	Bernard	19	G
10	e	Laurence	7	09			20	a
11	f		7	07	♒		21	b
12	g		7	05			22	c
13	a	☉ in ♍ ☽ 9 33	7	03		☉ in ♑ ☽ 9 33	23	d
14	b		7	02	♓	*Bartholomew*	24	e
15	c	*Aſſumpt. Mariæ*	7	00			25	f
16	D		6	58	♈		26	G
17	e		6	56			27	a
18	f		6	55		Auguſtine	28	b
19	g	Bernard	6	53	♉	Joh. Bapt. behea.	29	c
20	a		6	51			30	d
21	b		6	49	♊		31	e
22	c	☾ 1 15 m	6	47		Gilles ☽ 1 15 m	1	f
23	D		6	45		Veronica	2	G
24	e	*Bartholomew*	6	43	♋	Magnus	3	a
25	f		6	41			4	b
26	g		6	39	♌		5	c
27	a	Dog days end.	6	37		Dog days end,	6	d
28	b	Auguſtine	6	35	♍		7	e
29	c	I. Bap. beh. ● 2	6	33		N. Mar. ● 2 50	8	f
30	d	(50 m	6	31	♎		9	G
31	e		6	28			10	a

September hath XXX Days.

Julian account. *Gregor. account.*

M.D.	W.D.		Sun set.		Sign.			
1	f	Giles	6	25	♏		11	b
2	g	Veronica	6	23			12	c
3	a	Magnus	6	20	♐		13	d
4	b	☾ 5 58 n	6	17		☾ 5 58 n	14	e
5	c		6	15	♑	Exaltat. crucis	15	f
6	D		6	13			16	G
7	e		6	11		Lambert	17	a
8	f	Nativit. Mariæ	6	09	♒		18	b
9	g		6	07			19	c
10	a		6	04	♓		20	d
11	b		6	02		*Matthew*	21	e
12	c	○ 1 12	6	00		○ 1 12	22	f
13	D	☉ in ♎	5	58	♈	☉ in ♎ Techa	23	G
14	e		5	56			24	a
15	f	Exaltat. crucis	5	53	♉	Cyprian	25	b
16	g		5	51			26	c
17	a	Lambert	5	49			27	d
18	b		5	47	♊		28	e
19	c		5	45		*Michael*	29	f
20	D	☽ 4 00	5	43	♋	☽ 4 00 Hierom	30	G
21	e	*Matthew*	5	40			1	a
22	f		5	38	♌		2	a
23	g	Techa	5	36			3	c
24	a		5	34			4	d
25	b	Ciprian	5	32	♍		5	e
26	c		5	30		Fayth Virgo	6	f
27	D	● 11 15	5	28	♎	● 11 15	7	G
28	e		5	26	♏		8	a
29	f	*Michael*	5	24		Denis	9	b
30	g	Hierom	5	22	♐		10	c

October hath XXXI. Days:

Julian accomt.			Sun set.	Sign.		*Gregor. accomt.*	
1	a		5 20	♐		11	d
2	b		5 18			12	e
3	c		5 16	♑		13	f
4	D	☾ 5 28 m	5 14		☾ 5 28 m	14	G
5	e		5 13	♒		15	a
6	f	Fayth Virgo	5 11			16	b
7	g		5 09	♓		17	c
8	a		5 07		*Luke*	18	d
9	b	Denis	5 05			19	e
10	c		5 04	♈		20	f
11	D		5 02			21	G
12	e	☌ 6 36 m	5 01	♉	☌ 6 36 m	22	a
13	f	☉ in m	5 00		☉ in m	23	b
14	g		4 58			24	c
15	a		4 56	♊	Crispin	25	d
16	b		4 54			26	e
17	c		4 52	♋		27	f
18	D	*Luke*	4 51		*Simon & Jude*	28	G
19	e		4 49			29	a
20	f	☽ 4 58 m	4 48	♌	☽ 4 58 m	30	b
21	g		4 46			31	c
22	a		4 45	♍	*All Saints*	1	d
23	b	*Term begins.*	4 43		All Souls	2	e
24	c		4 41	♎	Winifride	3	f
25	D	Crispin	4 40			4	G
26	e	● 8 51 m	4 38	♏	● 8 57 n	5	a
27	f		4 36		Leonard	6	b
28	g		4 34	♐		7	c
29	a	*Simon & Jude,*	4 33			8	d
30	b		4 32	♑		9	e
31	c		4 30			10	f

November hath XXX Days.

Julian account. *Gregor. account*

M.D.	W.D.		Sun set.		Sign.			
1	D	*All Saints*	4	28	♒	Martin	11	G
2	c	☾ 8 38 n Al soul	4	26		☾ 8 38 n	12	a
3	f	Winifride	4	23			13	b
4	g		4	21	♓		14	c
5	a		4	20			15	d
6	b	Leonard	4	18	♈		16	e
7	c		4	17		Hugh	17	f
8	D		4	15			18	G
9	c		4	13	♉		19	a
10	f		4	12		Edmund King	20	b
11	g	○ 1 3 m Martin	4	10	♊	○ 1 3 m Pr. Ma.	21	c
12	a	☉ in ♐	4	09		☉ in ♐	22	d
13	b		4	08		Clement	23	e
14	c		4	07	♋		24	f
15	D		4	06		Katharine	25	G
16	e		4	05	♌		26	a
17	f	Hugh	4	04			27	b
18	g	☽ 3 39	4	03	♍	☽ 3 39	28	c
19	a		4	01			29	d
20	b	Edmund King	4	00	♎	*Andrew*	30	e
21	c	Præsent. Mariæ	3	58			1	f
22	D		3	57	♏	Advent Sunday	2	G
23	c	Clement	3	56		Lucius King	3	a
24	f		3	55	♐	Barbara	4	b
25	g	● 7 34 Kather.	3	54		● 7 34 m	5	c
26	a		3	53	♑		6	d
27	b		3	52		Ambrose	7	e
28	c	*Term ends*	3	51		Concept. Mary	8	f
29	d	Advent Sunday	3	50	♒		9	G
30	e	*Andrew*	3	49			10	a

December hath XXXI Days.

Julian account			Sun set.	Sign.		*Gregor. account*	
M.	W. D.						
1	f		3 49	♓		11	b
2	g	☾ 3 24	3 48		☾ 3 24	12	c
3	a	Lucius King	3 47	♈	Lucy	13	d
4	b	Barbara	3 47			14	e
5	c		3 47			15	f
6	D		3 46	♉	☉ Sapientia	16	G
7	e	Ambrose	3 46			17	a
8	f	Concep. Mariæ	3 45	♊		18	b
9	g		3 45			19	c
10	a	☽ 6 56 n eclips.	3 44		☽ 6 56 eclipsed	20	d
11	b	☉ in ♑	3 44	♋	*Thomas* ☉ in ♑	21	e
12	c		3 44			22	f
13	D	Lucy	3 44	♌		23	G
14	e		3 45			24	a
15	f		3 45	♍	*Nativ. Christi.*	25	b
16	g	☉ Sapientia	3 45		*Stephen*	26	c
17	a	☽ 12 34 n	3 46		*J. Ev.* ☽ 12 34.	27	d
18	b		3 46	♎	*Innocents*	28	e
19	c		3 47		Th. Becket	29	f
20	D		3 47	♏		30	G
21	e	*Thomas*	3 48		Sylvester	31	a
22	f		3 48	♐	*Circumcision*	1	b
23	g		3 49			2	c
24	a	● 3 16 n	3 49	♑	● 8 16 n	3	d
25	b	*Nativ. Christi*	3 50			4	e
26	c	*Stephen*	3 50	♒		5	f
27	D	*John Evang.*	3 51		Epiphany	6	G
28	e	*Innocents*	3 51	♓		7	a
29	f	Th. Becket	3 52			8	b
30	g		3 53	♈		9	c
31	a	Sylvester	3 54			10	d

Astrological Observations collected out of Galen, *and the Ægyptian Genethliacks.*

I.

Of the Influence of the Planets upon the life of Man.

1. WHilst he is in the womb, they assign the præfection and government of a moneth to every planet, in this order, the first moneth to *Saturn*, the second to *Jupiter*, the third to *Mars*, the fourth to *Sol*, the fifth to *Venus*, the sixth to *Mercury*, the seventh to *Luna*, the eighth again to *Saturn*, and the ninth, which is the time of his birth, to *Jupiter*; and from every one of these in their several Regiments, they affirm that the Infant (they call it γονογκύημα, and ἔμβρυον, according to the time of the gestation) receiveth monethly a noxious or benigne impression, according to the divers influences and effects of every Planet.

2. But being delivered from the womb, they assign unto every planet a whole years government over the life of man, but in a contrary order from what they held before; for now they give the first years government unto *Luna* the second to *Mercury*, the third to *Venus*, the fourth to *Sol*, the fifth to *Mars*, the sixth to *Jupiter*,

Jupiter, and the seventh to *Saturn*, and so back again in the same ring from seven years unto seven, till our lives be finished; which in this interim, every year participate of the nature of the Planet who is the Lord thereof.

3. And from this extraordinary and sudden fall or rise which happens unto man, betwixt the influence of *Saturn*, who is in the highest degree of all the scale; and the influence of the Moon, who is the lowest, they affirm, that all those great and dangerous mutations of our lives and fortunes do proceed. For whilst we are in the womb, being after the end of the seventh moneth, when we were under *Lunas* government, immediately mounted into *Saturns*, if upon that juncture of time (that is in the eight moneth) we happen to be brought into the world, it generally proves mortal to us all, though it be not so to those that are born in the seventh moneth, or in the moneth before: and after our birth, during the whole series of our lives, those climacterical changes that befal us, are nothing else but the fruits of those fearful falcus or downfals which we suffer from the influence of *Saturn* unto *Luna*.

Of the Influence of the Moon.

1. BEsides this common influence which the Moon hath in order with the other Planets, she hath so a particular influence, saith

Galen, which she putteth forth upon the actions, fortunes, and lives of men, in her diametral and tetragonal schematisines or stations in the Zodiack.

2. By the diametral station of the Moon, he understands her being in a Signe, in the continuance or progress of a work diametrically opposite to the Signe wherein she was at the beginning or entrance of it: as for example, if she were in *Aries* at the beginning of any work, she is then said to be in a diametral station thereunto, when she entreth into *Libra*: and here saith he, she raiseth a vehement tumult and commotion (τὰραχὴν καὶ σάλον *Galen* calls it) by reason that her beams and the opposite Signs do now fully and totally oppugne, and fight, as it were, against one another, and disagree (generally) besides in passive qualities.

3. By her tetragonal position, he understands her being in a Signe which looks upon the former with a quadrite aspect, as when she is in *Cancer*, or in *Capricorn*; and here also she causeth (saith he) great perturbations and commotions; because the Signs, though they oppose not one another so fully as the former, yet they disagree either in both, or at least in active qualities.

4. Yet this influence of the Moon in her diametral or tetragonal stations is much changed, to the detriment or advantage of the work or person, according to her conjunction with the other

other Planets; concerning which, it is not amiss to let you know, that *Galen* divides them into εὐκράτους, or ἀγαθοποίους, (*bonas fortunas*, the vulgar Astrologians call them) which are *Jupiter* and *Venus*, and δυσράτους, or κακοποίους (they call them *malas fortunas*) which are *Mars* and *Saturn*; betwixt which he placeth *Sol* and *Mercury* in the middle, neither ranking them with the one, nor with the other. Now put the case (saith *Galen*) that a man at the time of his birth have the Moon in *Aries*, conjoyned with temperate and propitious planets; but that when she entreth into *Taurus*, she hath malign and noxious Planets conjoyned with her; then certainly (saith he) whensoever during the whole series of that mans life the Moon cometh into *Aries*, or is in a diametral or tetragonal station to it, as in *Cancer*, *Libra*, or *Capricorn*, it will be well and prosperous with that man: but when she cometh into *Taurus*, or into any Signe diametrically or tetragonally posited thereunto, as *Leo*, *Scorpio*, or *Aquarius*, it will be troublesome and grievous with him; and all Diseases that take their beginnings in the one, shall be passed safely without danger, but those that arise or happen in the other, shall be very dangerous, if not mortal. And the like he affirms of all other businesses and affairs, which if they be attempted or begun (saith he) under good aspects, they produce good changes and alterations at the diametral and retragonal position

sitions of the Moon; but if they be begun under evil aspects, the changes and alterations which will be produced at those positions, will be also evil.

Predictions of Weather by the Moon.

THe presagements of weather that are to be gathered by the Moon (such as are more certain, and wherein you may confide) take in these verses of *Virgil, lib. Georg.* 1. with whom *Aratus*, quoted by *Galen* and *Pliny* also, *lib.* 18. *cap.* 35. do agree.

Luna revertentes cum primum colligit ignes
Si nigrum obscuro comprenderit aera cornu
Maximus agricolis, pelagoq; parabitur imber:
At si Virgineum suffuderit ore ruborem
Ventus erit, vento semper rubet aurea Phœbe.
Sin ortu in quarto, namq; is certissimus auctor
Pura nec obtusis per cœlum cornibus ibit
Totus ille dies, & qui nascentur ab illo
Exactum ad mensem, pluvia ventisq; carebunt.

All which you haye abbreviated in this Monastick.

Palida Luna pluit, rubicunda flat, alba serenat.

1. Eclipses

1. *Eclipses in general.*

CONcerning the Eclipses of the Luminaries, and when, and how they happen, it shall suffice to give you the description of *Macrobius lib.* 1. *Somnii*, as being more compendious and dilucid then any other which I have met withal, his words are these.

Natura cœlestium circulorum incorporalis est linea, quæ ita mente concipitur, ut sola longitudine censeatur, latum habere non possit, sed in Zodiaco latitudinem signorum capacitas exigebat; quantum igitur spatii lati dimensis porrectis syderibus occupabat duabus lineis limitatum est, & terna ducta per medium Ecliptica vocatur, quia cum cursum suum in eadem linea pari ut Sol & Luna conficiunt; alterius horum necesse est venire defectum. Solis, si ei tunc Luna succedat: Lunæ, si tunc adversa sit soli. Ideo nec unquam sol deficit nisi cum tricessimus Lunæ dies est, & nisi quintadecim cursus sui die nescit Luna defectum. Sic enim evenit ut aut Lunæ contra Solem positæ ad mutuandum ab eo solitum lumen, sub eadem inventus linea terræ conas obsistat, aut soli ipsa succedens objectu suo ab humana aspectu lumen ejus repellat.

Duodecem Signa.

Sunt Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libraq; Scorpio, Arcitenens, Caper, Amphora, Pisces.

Quatuor

Quatuor Anni Tempora.

SOlſtitium *Cancer*, faciunt & Cornua *Capræ*. *Libra* dies, Vernuſq; *Aries* cum noctibus æquant.

England, with the Chorography and Chronologies thereof.

Miles

THe length of England from the Lizard point to Berwick, is 334

The bredth of England from Dover to Holy-head, is 250

The ancient inhabitants of South Britain, now England and Wales, in the time of the Romans, were the

Attrebatii, Belgæ, Brigantes, Cantii, Caſſiuelani, Coritani, Cornarii, Damnonii, Dimetæ, Duretriges, Iceni, Ordovices, Ottodini, Regni, Silures, Trinobantes.

The Kingdom of the Saxons, and Principality of the Britans were

1. The Kingdom of Kent began under *Hengiſt* the Saxon, *Anno* 475. and ended after the ſucceſſion of 18 Kings, in *Baldred*, who reſigned his } *Kent*

Re-

Regality to *Egbert* King of the West-Saxons, about the year 832

2. The Kingdom of the South Saxons began under *Hella*, in the year 536. and ended after the succession of 7 Kings, in *Aldine*, who lost it to *Kenwald*, King of the West Saxons, *An.* 684. *South-Saxons*

3. The Kingdom of the East Angles began under the Saxon *Uffa*, *Ann.* 546. and ended after the succession of 17. Kings, *Anno* 964. in which year *Edward* the elder took it from the Danes, who had formerly taken it from St *Edmund*, the last King of the Saxan blood, *Anno* 869. *East-Angles*

4. The Kingdom of Deira begun under the Saxon *Ella*, *Anno* 547. *Deira*

5. The Kingdom of Bernitia begun under the Saxon *Ida*, *Anno* 550. *Bernitia.*

6. These two Kingdoms were both united under the name of Northumberland, by *Ethelfride*, and continued under the succession of 23 Kings, till the year 878. at which time it was subdued by the Danes, who afterward yeilded it to *Eldred*, King of the West Saxons, *Anno* 954. *Northumberland.*

7. The Kingdom of the East Saxons began *Anno* 614, and ended after the succession of 17 Kings, in *Sutlred*, in whose

whose time *Egbert* King of the West-Saxons united it to his Kingdom. 832. } *East-Saxons*

8. The Kingdom of Mercia began under *Penda* a Saxon, *Anno* 626. and ended after the succession of 18 Kings, in *Cenolph*, who lost it to *Alured* King of the West Saxons, *Anno* 876. After that, it was seized by the Danes, but again recovered from them by *Edward* the Elder, *Anno* 917. } *Mercia*

9. The Kingdom of the West Saxons began by *Cerdicus*, *Anno* 522. This Kingdom so far prevailed over the rest, that *Egbert* the 17th King thereof, having subdued the principal Kingdoms of the Saxon heptarchy, stiled himself the first Monarch, and commanded South Britain to be called England, from the English Saxons, from whose blood he was extracted. After him *Alured* totally united all the Kingdoms into one Monarchy, leaving the Danes possession, but not Soveraignty in Northumberland: yet in the year 1017. the Danes recovered the Dominion, which they held for three successions (*Canutus*, *Harald*, and *Hardicanutus*) but having reigned 26 years, and tyrannized 25 5 years, they were utterly expelled by the English, *Anno* 1041. and the Crown again returned } *West-Saxons*

to

to the West Saxons line in *Edward* the Confessor; after whom *Harald* the second usurped the Kingdom, in the nonage of *Edgar Atheling*, the true heir; but he lost it to the Normans upon the coming in of Duke *William*, *Anno* 1066. There were of the West Saxon line, thirty two Kings, sixteen whereof were Monarchs of England, besides the three Danish Kings which intervened.

10. The Principality of North Wales was begun by *Mervin* the eldest son of *Roderick*, about the year 873. and ended in *Leolin* the second, who lost it to *Edward*, the first of that name of the Norman Race, *Anno* 1282. *North Wales.*

11. The Principality of South Wales was begun by *Amorand*, the second son of *Roderick*, at the same time with the former, and ended in *Rhese*, who lost his estate to the English, in the Reigne of the abovesaid *Edward*. *South Wales.*

12. The Principality of Powisland was begun by *Cadell* the youngest son of *Roderick*, at the same time that his Brothers entred upon theirs, but was incorporated into England long before th'others, by *Avis* the last of *Cadels* posterity, who married to *Joh. Carleton* an Englishman, whose issue, with this title, is now extinct. *Powisland.*

The

The Shires of England.

ENgland was divided into Shires by the Weſt Saxon *Alured*, whoſe names and bounds are little altered to this day.

Of late years *Henry* the 8th did the ſame with *VVales*, making it one Nation with the Engliſh.

The diſtance of the Shires from London, *viz.* the heart of every Shire, the points of the Compaſs how they bear from thence, with the number of their Market Towns, and Pariſhes, the Cities and Pariſhes in them not included.

Shires,	Diſt	Compaſs.	Mar.	Par.
1 Barkſhire,	040	Weſt	11	140
2 Bedfordſhire,	040	N. N. Weſt	10	116
3 Buckingham,	035	N. W. by Weſt	11	185
4 Cambridge,	050	North	06	163
5 Cheſhire,	135	Nor. Weſterly	09	068
6 Cornewall,	200	Weſt by South	13	161
7 Cumberland	205	N. t. Weſterly	08	058
8 Darbyſhire	105	N. Weſt by Nore	68	106
9 Devonſhire	155	Weſt by South	40	394
10 Dorſetſhire	095	W. S. Weſt	15	248
11 Durham	180	Nortberly	05	062
12 Eſſex	025	North Eaſt	21	415
13 Glocester-ſhire	080	Weſt by Nore	2.	180
14 Hamſhire	05	W. S. Weſt	18	248
15 Hartfordſhire	025	N. by Weſt	18	120
16 Herefordſhire	120	W. N. Weſt	08	176
17 Huntington	050	N. by Weſt	05	078
18 Kent	026	South Eaſt	17	98

Shires	Dist.	Compass	Mar.	Par.
19 Lancashire	153	N. W. by Nore	08	036
20 Leicestershire	072	N. W. by Nore	11	200
21 Lincolnshire	090	N. by West	26	010
22 Middlesex	008	W. by Nore	03	073
23 Nottingham	095	N. N. West	11	168
24 Northampton	052	N. W. by Nore	11	320
25 Northumberland	210	Northerly	11	168
26 Norfolk	072	N. N. East	26	160
27 Oxfordshire	045	West N. West	10	208
28 Rutlandshire	070	N. N. West	02	047
29 Shropshire,	120	N. West by West	13	170
30 Somersetshire	102	West by South	29	385
31 Staffordshire	110	Norwest	12	130
32 Suffolk	045	N. E. by Nore	28	464
33 Suffex	025	South	18	140
34 Surrey	02	S.S. West.	07	140
35 Warwickshire	075	Norwest	12	158
36 Westmorland	185	North Westerly	04	020
37 Wiltshire	072	West	21	304
38 Worcestershire	092	N. W. by West	07	152
39 Yorkshire	145	North by West	46	459
40 Anglesey	185	Westerly	03	087
41 Brecknock	130	W. by Nor.	03	070
42 Cardiganshire	105	W. N. West	04	077
43 Carmarthen	154	W. by Nor.	06	81
44 Carnarvon	175	N. W. by West	05	073
45 Denbigh shire	160	North Westerly	03	053
46 Flintshire	150	North West	03	024
47 Glamorgan	130	Westerly	07	151
48 Mongomery	135	N. W. by West	05	042
49 Monmouth	100	W. by Nor.	06	142
50 Merionidth	160	N. W. by West	03	034
51 Pembrockshire	180	W. by Nore	06	142
52 Radnorshire	130	W. N. West	04	043

How

How the Seats of the Ancients; the Kingdoms of the Saxons and Britans; and the present Shires agree with one another.

Ancients	Shires	Kingdoms
Cantium	Kent	Kent
Regni	Suſſex	South Saxons
	Surrey	
Iceni	Norfolk	East Angles
	Suffolk	
	Cambridgeſh.	
	Huntingdon	
Catejuclani	Buckingham	*Mercia*
	Bedfordſhire	
	Hartfordſhire	
	Rutlandſhire	
Coritani	Northampton	
	Leiceſterſh.	
	Lincolnſhire	
	Nottingham	
	Darbyſhire	
	Oxfordſhire	
	Worceſterſh.	
	Warwickſhir.	
Cornavii	Staffordſhire	
	Cheſhire	
	Shropſh. part.	
	Gloceſterſh.	

Ancients	Shires	Kingdoms
Trinobantes	Eſſex, Middleſex	East-Saxons.
Brigantines	Yorkſhire, Lancaſhire, Durham	Deira
Ortadini	Cumberland, Weſtmorland, Northumberl. ſo to Edinbur.	Northumberland. Bernitia
Damnonii	Cornwal, Devonſhire, Somerſetſhire	
Belgæ	Wiltſhire, Hamſhire	Weſt Saxons
Durotriges	Dorſetſhire	
Attrebatii	Barkſhire	
Silures	Radnorſhire, Brecknockſh.	
	Monmouth, Glamorganſh	South Wales
Dimetæ	Carmarthen, Pembroke ſh. Cardiganſhir.	
Ordovices	Mongomery, Merionidthſh. Denbighſhire, Flintſhire, Carnarvon	North Wales.
Cornavii	Angleſey, Hereford ſhire, Shropſh. part.	Powiſland

The Circuits of England *and* Wales.

1. HEnry the second towards the end of his Reigne, divided his whole Kingdom into six several circuits, and for the administration of Justice, and tryal of causes betwixt men and men (for the better ease and comfort of his Subjects) he appointed certain Judges twice in every year to ride and to travel through those circuits: Which course and order is carefully continued unto this day.

2. Henry the eighth did the same in the Principality of Wales, which he divided into three circuits, and appointed itenerary Judges to ride through them twice a year, and to administer Justice, as in England.

The Bishopricks of England *and* Wales.

1. THere is also an Ecclesiastical Division of England and Wales into 26 Episcopal Dioceses, under the Archiepiscopal Provintes of Canterbury and York.

2. Under the Province of Canterbury are

Bath and Wells.	Glocester
Bristol	Hereford
Chichester	Litchfield & Coventry.
Ely	Lincoln
Exeter	London
	Norwich

Norwich	Worceſter
Oxford	St Aſaph
Peterborough	Bangor
Rocheſter	St Davids
Salisbury	Landaff.
Wincheſter	

3. Under the Province of York are

Carlile, Cheſter, Durham.

England hath alſo two Univerſities, *Cambridge* and *Oxford*, beſides many Colledges in the City of *London*, for the Study both of the Laws, Phyſick, and Divinity.

The Chronologie of the Kings of England *from the Conqueſt, with the day of the moneth and Year when they began their Reigne.*

1	Will. Conq.	1	October	14	1066
2	Will. Rufus.	2	September	9	1087
3	Henry	1	Auguſt	1	1100
4	Stephen		December	2	1135
5	Henry	2	October	25	1154
6	Richard	1	July	6	1189
7	John		April	6	1199
8	Henry	3	October	19	1216
9	Edward	1	November	16	1272

10	Edward	2	July	7	1307
11	Edward	3	January	25	1326
12	Richard	2	June	21	1377
13	Henry	4	September	29	1399
14	Henry	5	March	20	1412
15	Henry	6	Auguſt	31	1422
16	Edward	4	March	4	1460
17	Edward	5	April	9	1483
18	Richard	3	June	22	1483
19	Henry	7	Auguſt	22	1485
20	Henry	8	April	22	1509
21	Edward	6	January	28	1546
22	Mary		July	6	1553
23	Elizabeth		November	17	1558
24	James		March	24	1602
25	Charles		March	27	1625
	Nullus		January	30	1648

The Nobility of England, as they were in the Year 1638.

Dukes

1 Richmond
2 Buckingham

Marqueſs

1 Winchester

Earls

1 Arundel and Surry
2 Oxford
3 Northumberland
4 Shrewsbury
5 Kent
6 Darby
7 Wor-

Earls

7 Worceſter,
8 Rutland
9 Cumberland
10 Suſſex
11 Huntington
12 Bath
13 Southampton
14 Bedford
15 Pembroke Mont.
16 Hartford
17 Eſſex
18 Lincoln
19 Nottingham
20 Suffolk
21 Dorſet
22 Salisbury
23 Exeter
24 Somerſet
25 Bridgewater
26 Leiceſter
27 Northampton
28 Warwick
29 Devonſhire
30 Cambridge
31 March
32 Carlile
33 Denbigh
34 Briſtol

Earls

35 Middleſex
36 Angleſey
37 Holland
38 Clare
39 Bullingbrook
40 Weſtmorland
41 Manchester
42 Barkſhire
43 Cleveland
44 Mulgrave
45 Danby
46 Monmouth
47 Marleborough
48 Rivers
49 Lindſey
50 Newcaſtle
51 Dover
52 Peterborough
53 Stanford
54 Winchelſea
55 Kingſton
56 Carnarvon
57 Newport
58 Cheſterfield
59 Thanet
60 St Albans
61 Portland

Viſcounts

Viſcounts.

1 Mountague
2 Purbeck
3 Say and Seal
4 Wimbleton
5 Savage
6 Conway
7 Banning
8 Cambden
9 Wentworth

Barons.

1 Aburgavenny
2 Audley
3 Delaware
4 Barkley
5 Morley
6 Dacres
7 Dudley
8 Sturton
9 Vaux
10 Windſor
11 Cromwell
12 Eure
13 Wharton
14 Willoughby of Parh.
15 Pager
16 North

Barons

17 Shandos
18 Peter
19 Gerard
20 Spencer
21 Stanhope,
22 Arundel of War-
23 Tenham (der
24 Brook
25 Mountague
26 Grey of Wark
27 Deinſcourt
28 Roberts
29 Craven
30 Faulconbridge
31 Lovelace
32 Paulet
33 Harvey
34 Brudenel
35 Maynard
36 Coventry
37 Howard Eſex
38 Goring
39 Mohun
40 Savil
41 Dunſmore
42 Powis
43 Herbert Cherb.
44 Cottington.

Baronets.

Baronets.

WEre first created by King *James*, and continued by King *Charles*, they are dignities betwixt a Baron and a Knight, they have vulgarly the compellation of the latter given unto them, but they are hereditary as the former.

Orders of Knighthood.

1. OF the Garter, instituted by King *Edward* the third. There are of this Order 26. Knights, whereof the Kings of *England* were Soveraigns; and it hath been so much desired for its excellency, that 8 Emperors, 22 Forraign Kings and Dukes, and divers Noblemen of other Countries have been Followers of it. The Ensigne is a blew Garter buckled on the left Leg, on which these words are embroydered, *Honi soit qui mal y pense.* About their Necks they wear a blew Ribband, at the end of which hangeth the Image of St *George*, on whose day they are installed.

2. Of the Bath, brought in England by *Henry* the fourth, *Anno* 1399. they are created only at the coronation of Kings and Queens, and the installations of the Princes of *Wales*: They wear about their Necks a Carnation Ribband.

Memorable Chronologies.

Since the Norman conqueſt	591
Since the expulſion of the Danes	616
Since the entrance of the Danes	871
Since *Hengiſt*, and the firſt erection of the Saxon Kingdoms	1182
Since the departure of Proconſul *Aetius* and the Roman Legions.	1257
Since Chriſt	1657

Scotland.

1. *Scotland* is reputed to be 146 miles longer then *England*, but it is of no great bredth, there being no place diſtant from the Seas above ſixty miles.

2. The Ancients of this Nation are thus paralleld with the ſeats of the now Inhabitants.

Gadeni	Tividale, Twedale, Merch, Lothian
Selgovæ	Liddiſdale, Euſdale, Eskdale, Annandale, Nidiſdale

Gallo-

Novantes	Galloway
	Caret
	Kile
	Cunningham
Damnii	Cluidedale
	Striveling
	Menteth
	Fife
Vernices	Mernis
	Marr
Caledonii	Stratherns
	Argile
	Cantire
	Albany
	Lorn
	Perth
	Anguis
Tauzali	Buquan.
Vacomagi	Loquabre
	Murray
Cantæ	Roſs
	Sutherland
Catini	Cathneſs
Cornubii	Stratnaverne

3. Theſe Provinces are divided into divers Sherifdoms, which are not annually elective, as they are in *England*, but hereditary.

4. *Malcome* the third divided *Scotland* into thirteen Epiſcopal Dioceſſes, *Anno* 1070. before that, the Biſhops exerciſed their Functi-

Functions in what place soever they came.

5. Archbishopricks they had none till the year 1478. the Bishops of York being before the Metropolitans of *Scotland*; now they have two, *Glasco* and *St Andrews*.

The Kingdoms of Scotland.

1. THe more ancient is that of the *Picts*, who indeed were no other then very Britans, who when the Roman Eagle had with her black Wings darkned the South part of the Island, fled into the Northern parts, preferring penurious liberty, before fetters of Gold. These men using the ancient custom of painting their bodies, after their countrymen had conformed themselves to more civil courses, were by the Romans called *Picti*. *Picts*

The other, but more prevailing Kingdom, was that of the Scots, who out of Ireland entred into the West part of this Country, *Anno* 424. For the space of 400 years the Picts and they, (though with many quarrels, victories, and overthrows on either side) held their several Ter- *Scots*

ritories

ritories, till at last, *Kenneth* King of the Scots, having vanquished *Dunsken* King of the Picts, *Anno* 839. extinguished both their Kingdom and their name, causing the whole Country to be called Scotland.

The Chronologie of the Kings of Scotland *from* Kenneth, *with the year of our Lord when they began their Reigns, how many years they reigned, and how long it is since their Reigns expired.*

1	Keneth	1	0839	17	801
2	Danald	1	0856	6	795
3	Constantine	1	0862	13	782
4	Ethus		0875	15	767
5	Danald	2	0890	13	754
6	Constantine	2	0903	30	724
7	Malcome	1	0933	16	708
8	Ingulfe		0949	12	696
9	Duffe		0961		696
10	Kenneth	2	0961	33	663
11	Constantine	3	0994	10	653
12	Malcome	2	1004	30	623
13	Duncan		1034	6	617
14	Mackbeth		1040	17	600
15	Malcome	3	1057	39	561
16	Donald Bale	3	1096	2	559

17 Edgar

17	Edgar		1098	9	550
18	Alex. Feirce	1	1107	20	539
19	David	1	1127	26	504
20	Malcome	4	1153	7	497
21	William		1160	53	444
22	Alexander	2	1213	37	407
23	Alexander	3	1250	37	370
	Interregnum			13	
24	John Baliol		1300	6	351
25	Robert Bruſe	1	1306	26	325
26	Edwar. Baliol		1332	10	315
27	David Bruſe	2	1342	29	286
28	Robert Stuart	2	1371	19	267
29	Robert	3	1390	16	251
30	James	1	1406	42	209
31	James	2	1448	14	195
32	James	3	1462	29	166
33	James	4	1491	23	143
34	James	5	1514	28	115
35	Mary		1542	25	090
36	James	6	1567	58	032
37	Charles	1	1625	23	009
38	Charles	2	1648		

The

The Union of the Scottish Families.

1. AFter the death of *Alexander* the third, there was fierce contention for the Kingdom of Scotland, betwixt the Families of the *Baliols* and the *Bruses*. By our *Edward* the first, as supreme Lord of Scotland, after 13 years Inter regnum, the right was adjudged to the *Baliols*; but was by them lost again, and again recovered, and variously held, till at the last, after 84 years difference, their several Titles were united in the person of *Robert Stuart*, who married the eldest Sister of *David Bruse*, and the Heir of that Family, himself being heir unto the *Baliols*, *An.* 1371.

The Union of the English Families.

2. THe like differenee there was in England for the Diadem, betwixt the Families of York and Lancaster, wherein were fought 17 pitched fields, and in which there perished 8 Kings and Princes, 40 Dukes, Marquisses and Earls, 200000 of the common people, besides Barons and Gentlemen; but it was composed by *Henry* the 7th, heir of the house of Lancaster, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter and heir unto King *Edward* the 4th, of the House of York, *Anno* 1485.

The

The Union of the Kingdom.

3. BUt the greateſt Union was that which was made betwixt the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland, in the perſon of *James* the 6th King of Scotland, who as heir unto *Margaret*, eldeſt daughter unto *Henry* the 7th, was admitted to the Engliſh Throne, after the death of Queen *Elizabeth*, *anno* 1602. and made of the two Kingdoms but one Monarchy.

Ireland.

1. *Ireland* containeth in length 400 miles, in breadth 200, and next unto Britain is the greateſt Iſland in Europe.

2. It was once divided into five ſeveral Kingdoms, *viz. Mounſter*, *Connaght*, *Ulſter*, *Meth*, and *Lemſter*.

3. But *Dermot Mach Morock* King of Lemſter, being driven out of his Kingdom by *Mauriced Rocke* King of *Meth*, *Anno* 1172. applied himſelf to *Henry* 2. King of *England* for relief, who upon this occaſion made himſelf maſter of the whole.

4. *Henry* the 8th was the firſt of the Engliſh race, who ſtiled himſelf King of *Ireland*: Before that, the Engliſh Princes contented themſelves to be called Lords thereof.

FINIS.

AT *Bun-hill* near *Chiſwel*-ſtreet, over againſt the *New Artillery*-ground, at the third Brick-houſe with a Balcony and a Globe at the Door, liveth an Aſtrological Chimical Phyſitian, who hath Medicines prepared of Herbs, ſo gathered with the Planetary Influence, whoſe dexterous operation far exceeds any other in the cure of Diſeaſes. He hath alſo a ſingular approved Medicine for the preventing of Abortion, or Miſcarriage in Women, and alſo maketh them that are Barren, to become Fruitful. He formerly lived in *Moorfields*.